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'Ambiguous' U.S. Policy on Taiwan Reported to Stir Concern in Peking

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service PEKING - The Reagan adminifration's intensive efforts to draw hina into a closer strategic partership with the United States apear to have reached an impasse ecause of ambiguous U.S. poliies on arms sales to Taiwan, acording to informed Chinese ources and diplomats here.

Chinese leaders, moreover, are eported to be worried by the imlications of the Reagan adminisration's refusal to put its declared oal of closer relations with Peking head of its sentimental attach-nent to Taiwan.

No Headway

Foreign Minister Huang Hua rexorted to the Chinese leadership ast week that his recent talks with President Reagan and Secretary of state Alexander M. Haig Jr. had nade no significant headway on he main bilateral issue, which is J.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Peking objects strongly to such sales and contends that China's relations with the United States cannot real-

v advance at present. For meetings that the United States had billed as possibly pivotal for the broadening of Chinese-U.S. relations, China saw not even the prospect of a breakthrough soon, according to informed Chisources' evaluation of the Washington talks and Mr. Huang's report to the leadership here. Asked if there had been any prog- is now seen as being at an impasse.

By Denis D. Gray

BANGKOK - Gen. Ne Win.

Burma's undisputed master for

19 years, retired Monday as

chief of state. But he is expected

to continue making the major decisions. The People's Assem-bly elected U San Yu, a retired

U San Yu, 63, a loyal follower

of Gen. Ne Win, previously held

the No 2 spot in the state hier-

archy as secretary of the Council

of State. He was elected presi-dent during Monday's first ses-

sion of a newly elected parlia-

of the army and newly elected

secretary-general of the roling

party, was elected to replace U

San Yu as secretary of the Council of State. U Maung Maung

Kha was re-elected as chairman

of the Council of Ministers, the

poor health, old age and the de-

sire to see an orderly transition

of power as the reasons for his

resignation. But he will retain

the chairmanship of the ruling

Burma Socialist Program Party,

which he created not long after seizing power in a swift blood-

Observers in Rangoon, the

Burmese capital, believe it is un-

less coup in March, 1962.

Gen. Ne Win. 70, has cited

army general, to succeed him.

ress on the central issue, an official replied, "not an inch."

Although that was the result Peking had concluded in advance, Chanese officials were disappointed that Premier Zhao Ziyang had failed to get Mr. Reagan to accept China's point of view when they met last month at the North-South summit conference in Cancon, Mexico. In fact, Chinese officials were optimistic after that session and were surprised when Mr. Huang later found no significant change in the U.S. position when he went to Washington for follow-up talks, according to sources here.

Peking has decided as a result of the Washington talks not to send its deputy chief of staff, Liu Huaq-ing, to Washington to discuss Chi-nese arms purchases and the broadened transfer of military technology to China until "we get some answers about U.S. intentions," as a Chinese source put it. The longer this drags on, the more we tend to question Ameri-

At an Impasse

The arms and technology the United States is offering were in-tended by the Reagan administration in June to cement the "alli-ance of interests" that Washington and Peking have been developing since the Nixon administration's initial approaches to Peking a dec-ade ago. It is that relationship that

From Peking's perspective, an early resolution seems unlikely. Chinese sources make two points: First, some of the trust built up between Peking and Washington, particularly during the Carter ad-ministration, has been lost by the Reagan administration's waffling. Second, this has become, more and more, a question of face for China. at home and abroad, and this makes it more difficult to accept

China Hardens Position

The plan, reported in Washington after Mr. Huang's visit, to extend Taiwan's contract to buy and assemble F-5E fighters and to uptronics to satisfy its demand for a more sophisticated aircraft, is not welcomed here as much of a com-

"Washington is not asking them to accept it, for Peking will never accept any arms sales to Taiwan, but this is something they might not object so loudly to," a diplo-mat said in assessing the Haig-

But China's position has hardened, Chinese officials acknowledge, and what might have been "understandable" in March or June, when this proposal was first brought up, may no longer be acceptable. Indeed, Chinese officials are warning, as they did at Cancun, that a major U.S. arms sale

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)

largely spurred by sizable doses

of foreign economic aid, Gen. Ne Win's immediate successor is

expected to cling to the basic tenets of the leader's "Burmese

way to Socialism," a combina-

tion of Buddhist metaphysics, Socialist economics and mili-

tary-dominated one-party rule.

But the "Burmese way," insti-tuted after the 1962 power

seizure, has had disastrous re-

suits. The resource-rich economy

was nationalized, down to stalls

in the villages, with little or no

compensation. Burma was once

one of the world's greatest rice

exporters, but its production has

plummeted below World War II

Twenty-two government cor-porations that tried to run the

economy soon became known

for corruption and inefficiency and spawned "State Trading

Corporation No. 23," a popular

euphemism for a countrywide

Gen. Ne Win had the makings

Fearing assassination — there

were several attempts — he rare-ly appeared in public, always

traveled under heavy guard and

never gave a news conference.

He remains a recluse, spending

much of his time in a heavily

of a popular leader, but power

black market that still thrives.

Ne Win Quits as Burma Chief After 19 Years



Jean Gol, left, and Willy de Clerq, leaders of Belgium's French and Flemish-speaking rightist Liberal parties, respectively, rejoice at election returns. Both parties gained parliamentary seats.

No Clear Winner in Belgian Vote Despite Surge by Rightist Liberals

BRUSSELS — Despite big right-ist gains, Sunday's parliamentary elections in Belgium produced no clear winner and could herald a long period of difficult negotiations to form a coalition govern-

Once known as a playboy and

gambler, he banned gambling,

closed night clubs and preached strict, traditional morality. This,

however, did not stop him from

enjoying horse races during his

many trips abroad or from mar-

Periodic riots in the cou-

have been put down by force, and thousands of dissenters

jailed. Although most were later

released, there have been persis-

tent charges of human rights vio-

lations. Amnesty International's

latest report on Burma said that

during 1980 it received "reports

of actual and alleged members

has shown signs of mellowing

personally and politically. He of-fered amnesty to insurgent groups and old enemies, handed

out awards and cash payments

and took more interest in Bud-

dhism. This has been variously

interpreted as atonement for

past deeds motivated by relig-ion, a desire for untroubled final

years and a concern for his place

on a path of genuine neutrality,

managing to keep the United States, the Soviet Union and

China at a healthy distance.

Gen. Ne Win also put Burma

In recent years, Gen. Ne Win

dge of Rangoon.

rying six times.

of the opposition."

The outgoing premier, Mark Eyskens, whose Flemish Social Christian Party suffered a crushing loss of votes, was to see King Baudown to confirm his resignation. The divisions between the

French-speaking southern part of the country, known as Wallonia, and the Flemish-speaking north were emphasized by the results of Belgium's third general election in less than five years.

In Flanders — the more prosperous part of the country with a modern industrial base - the moderate Christian Democrats. who in Belgium are known as So-cial Christians, received about a third of the vote, compared with about 40 percent three years ago.

High Unemployment

In Wallonia — the slumping south with its obsolescent textile, steel and metal-working plants the leftist Socialist Party held its ground with more than a third of the total vote. And in both areas, the Liberals, who are to the right of center, posted strong gains.

The Flemish Social Christians and the Walloon Socialists formed the last government, which fell apart because of their inability to agree on subsidies for the ailing steel industry. Unemployment, running at more than 12 percent, is higher in Belgium than in any other Common Market country, and Wallonia is littered with derelict industrial sites.

'Mark of Censure'

The final results for the 212member Chamber of Representatives showed the Flemish and French-speaking Socialists win-ning 61 seats, the same number as the Social Christians, who have dominated Belgian politics since

Social Christian leaders from Flanders and Wallonia have voiced the possibility of their party going into opposition. But the prospect of a coalition between Liberals and Socialists appeared slim, given the sharp divergences of policy between the two groups.

The Social Christians lost 14 seats in Flanders, falling to 43 seats, while their French-speaking partners in Brussels and Wallonia ost seven seats and now have 18.

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan -

French diplomat was musing once on a reporter's question about the scope of an African war. Had there

understanding with Sudan, a friend of the United States, that is

dictated on both sides by a prag-

big battles."

gaining six seats in Flanders to 28 and nine seats in Wallonia to 24. The Socialists consolidated their position as dominant political party in Wallonia, winning an extra three seats for a total of 35. In Flanders, the Socialists held on to their 26 seats, despite expectations of electoral losses reflecting public discontent at the outgoing Social Christian-Socialist government's handling of Belgium's economic

The Liberals advocate cuts in

Effort to Solve Regional Strike Fails in Poland

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW - Attempts to end Poland's longest regional strike failed Monday, and Solidarity un-ion leaders called on the Communist government to open major peace talks in Warsaw on Friday. Failure to resolve the 19-day-old dispute in the western region of Zielona Gora and continuing labor protests elsewhere cast a shadow over the planned negotiations. But Solidarity's spokesman said he did not believe they would affect the

"The strikes are a problem, but they are not going to jeopardize the course of negotiations," spokesman Marck Brunne said.

He said that the union's execu-tive presidium had drawn up a list of six issues it wanted to discuss with the authorities after last week's meeting of church, govern-ment and Solidarity leaders.

Misgivings

ward in both north and south, Local Solidarity officials in Zielona Gora said that the authorities did not show up to sign a strike agreement because of lastminute misgivings over some of

> Another strike continued at the Sosnowiec coal mine in Silesia, there was a brief newspaper blackout in Wrocław and farmers continued a sit-in at a Communist youth headquarters in the city of iedlce.

The union said there were hopes of progress at the Sosnowiec colli-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4) **Czech Leader Reveals Economic Difficulties**

By David Binder

New York Plant Service VIENNA - Czechoslovakia whose government was boasting only 10 months ago of rising national prosperity, has joined Po-Europe's economic basket cases, according to a speech by Premier Lubomir Strougal.

In a grim account to the party's Central Committee last week, Mr. Strougal disclosed that Czechoslovakia was having balance-of-pay-ments difficulties not only with Western trading partners but with its Communist neighbors as well. He also listed failures in energy production, agriculture and the construction industry.

Imports Reduced

On the trade and payments problems, Mr. Strougal noted that 67 percent of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade was with members of the Moscow-based Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and

"We are trying to achieve a mutual balance in trade with individual Socialist countries. This leads to the fact that some previously planned imports of raw materials and refined fuels had to be reduced in view of our payment limi-

tations." He then turned to the energy

Northeast Africa: a Complex Array of Alliances

Nations Wage Mini-Battles Amid Constantly Shifting Pacts of Convenience

sector, saying: "We consume too much energy, we do not utilize it sufficiently in the final products, in the created national income. The main reason for high demands for energy in the national economy is to be found in the unsatisfactory effectiveness of the Czechoslovak

Shortfalls in strip mining of lig-nite in north Bohemia and in the extraction of bituminous coal at Ostrava-Karvina have caused the government to impose electricity and heating reductions for November and December, he said. He also forecast "a very tense

situation" next year in the supply of fuel and light fuel oils, adding: There is no other way to cut absolute consumption of these products by 12 to 13 percent as com-pared to 1980. This means a lowering of transport and cuts in trans-

Agriculture has also fallen behind the targets of Prague's central planners, he said, mentioning that the grain harvest was 1.6 million tons below forecasts. This, he said means that Czechoslovakia will have to import an extra 500,000 tons of grain, undoubtedly from Western suppliers.

Although Mr. Strougal did not suggest that the agricultural failures would lead to food shortages, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

ery, where miners have been on strike since Oct. 27. The miners said they believed the authorities would allow them to air their grievances on national television, but added that they would step up their protest if this were refused.

[Zbigniew Karcz, a senior Finance Ministry official, flew to Washington Monday to open talks on possible readmission of Poland. to the International Monetary Fund, which Poland left during the early 1950s to join Comecon, the Communist trade area, The Associated Press reported from Warsaw. The talks are expected to take several months. AP reported.]

Meanwhile, the controversial prosecutor general, Lucjan Czu-binski, has resigned after presiding over the courts for nearly a decade, the official news agency PAP reported.

Mr. Czubinski, appointed in 1972 at the beginning of the now-discredited Gierek administration, was a frequent target of criticism by Solidarity. Several Solidarity branches had called for his resignation. Some blamed him for the persecution of strikers in Radom and Warsaw in 1976 and harassment of dissidents.

The agency said the government had accepted the 51-year-old pro-secutor's resignation but gave no

Friday Session Requested

Mr. Brunne said that Solidarity's executive presidium, meeting at union headquarters in Gdansk prepare for negotiations with government, asked to hold a preliminary session on Friday.

The Communist Party leader and premier, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, told Solidarity leader Lech Walesa during talks last week

(Continued on Page 2, Col.5)

INSIDE

FAO in Trouble

The Food and Agriculture Organization, the oldest and largest of the four world hunger relief agencies based in Rome, is facing the most serious challenge to its activities since its founding in 1945.

GNP in U.S.

The U.S. gross national product, after adjustment for infla-tion, is likely to fall at a 3-to-3.5 percent annual rate during the current quarter, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan says. Page 11.

Will Durant Dies

Pulitzer Prize historian Will Durant dies in Los Angeles, just two days after his 96th birthday, without having been informed of the death of his wife and collaborator, Ariel, 83, who died two weeks ago. Page 6.

Begin Says Israel to Concede Nothing More

JERUSALEM - Prime Minister Menachem Begin said on Monday that Israel has made "the utmost concessions" for peace and accused the European Economic Community of pressuring his gov-rument to accept the Saudi Arabiin peace plan.

Descriping the plan proposed by frown Prince Fand as the "Saudi iquidation program," Mr. Begin old reporters that Israel has given n on some areas and "beyond this ve can't make any concessions." The prime minister said that the EEC has been waging "a campaign of pressure, which, of course, we vili not accept, nor shall we surender to that pressure" to accept

he Saudi Arabian pian. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak ihamir angrily attacked U.S. mili-ary and political support for Sau-li Arabia on Sunday and also poke of no more concessions to "We have reached, even passed

our proposal for full autonomy to the Arab inhabitants" of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, Mr. Shamir Jordan's King Hussein predicted

Gen. Ne Win

whose name means "brilliant as

the sun" - will defer to anybody

on major decisions until he be-

U Thaung Kyi, 58, who had been favored to become secre-tary of the State Council when

the new government was elected.

died of a heart attack Sunday.

He had been general secretary of the Socialist Program Party.

Although there have been

signs of change in recent years,

comes disabled or dies.

on Sunday that Israel's reluctance to grant concessions would eventu-ally force the United States to reassess its Mideast policies. Until there is such a reassessment, "all efforts of peace will probably run into a solid wall of Israeli intransigence," the king said on a U.S. television program. In London, Prime Minister Mar-

garet Thatcher said on Monday that Britain, Italy, France and the Netherlands are "disposed" to contribute to a Sinai peacekeeping force "if an appropriate basis for participation can be established." At the same time, Mrs. Thatcher

the limits of our concessions ... in the 1980 Venice declaration on the Middle East by the 10 EEC na-

transformed him.

Neither Mrs. Thatcher nor Mr. Spadolini would say when a forial announcement of participation by the four countries might be made. A joint announcement and an accompanying Mideast policy statement by the EEC have been expected for several days.

- Fehd Plan

Prince Fahd has proposed an eight-point peace plan calling for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and the creation of an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

It is "astonishing and painful" to hear words of support from Europe and the United States for the Saudi plan, Mr. Shamir said, "We and Italian Premier Giovannni regret this very much, but it will Spadolini reaffirmed at a news not change or weaken our total conference their commitment to and unreserved rejection of it."

aimed at British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who said on Sunday that the Saudi Arabian proposal showed a radical new Arab willingness to recognize Israel. Lord Carrington visited Sandi Arabia last week to discuss the plan as a representative of the

The plan "shows a will on the part of the Saudis and the moderate Arabs to negotiate a peace set-tlement which 10 years ago was not really the case," he said in a British TV interview.

While Israel appeared to toughen its stand on Palestinian autonomy, the Begin government took a major step in plans tied to the scheduled April return of the final third of the Sinai peninsula to Egypt. The prime minister officiated at the opening of a new air force base in the Negev desert, one of two built by the United States (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Saudis Report Israeli Intrusion of Airspace

The Associated Press
RIYADH - The official Saudi vrabian news agency said Monday hat Israeli jets invaded Saudi airpace over northwestern regions of he country and were chased away " Saudi iet fighters.

The first broadcast by the Saudi tate radio called the incident an ttack, but a later report said only nat the jets had violated Saudi air-

in Washington, Larry Speakes, te deputy White House press secstary, declined comment except to iy that President Reagan had een informed by his chief of staff, ames A. Baker 3d, that Israeli jets ad entered Saudi airspace and ad left "on their own accord."

U.S. government sources said at Israeli military planes twice ew into Saudi airspace, but that tere was no report of any gualire. They operate there lots of times,"

across the border to check things

The reported violation comes at a time of increased tension in the Mideast following the U.S. con-gressional approval of an \$8.5-bil-lion arms package to Saudi Arabia, which provides 20 percent of U.S. imported oil.

Away From Oil Fields

A terse communique broadcast by the official Saudi state radio said the violation occurred in Saudi Arabia's northwest region about 105 miles (168 kilometers) from the Red Sea coast.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command spokesmen refused to comment on the Saudi report. The military never gives any details on its flights, not in the

lation is hundreds of miles away from Saudi Arabia's Gulf oil fields. The region is about 130 miles (208 kilometers) from Israel's southemmost border. A military air base is located in the vicin-

ity, at Tabuk. There was no Saudi description of the number or type of planes involved. Israel and Saudi Arabia both use U.S.-built aircraft.

The communiqué did not use the word "attack," But in introducing the communique, the Saudi state radio said that "enemy planes attacked the kingdom's north-The Gulf News Agency, report-

ing from Bahrain, also used the word attack in its first report of the incident. The Saudi communique did not tor in June,

a source said. "It is common North the South the East or the mention whether U.S. radar reconknowledge that the Israelis fly West," an Israeli spokesman said. "naissance planes stationed in Saunaissance planes stationed in Sau-The location of the reported vio- di Arabia had detected any Israeli aircraft. The Airborne Warning and Control Systems planes had been sent to Saudi Arabia to monitor air traffic in the Gulf region after the outbreak of war between Iran and Iraq in September of last

U.S. Arms Deal

The U.S. arms package for Saudi Arabia includes five of the sophisticated radar aircraft - an arrangement that has angered Israel.

The Saudis have said privately that Israeli military jets recently have been violating their northern airspace, but there have been no reported incidents of air clashes.

Israeli planes passed over northem Saudi Arabia before attacking and destroying Iraq's nuclear reaceach other. Thus, the Ethiopians have promised to rein in disgruntled

been any big battles? the reporter asked. The Frenchman sighed and shrugged and then said, "Mon cher, in Africa, there are never any The generalization does not hold true for every African war in recent times, but it does characterize the sputterings in the continent's Haile Mariam's reign in Addis Ababa from sanctuaries in Sudan. northeast where surrogates are

enacting a confrontation in minia-ture between East and West, and where alliances of convenience shift with sometimes surprising Predictably, a principal player is Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, who is reported to be continuing to withdraw at least part of his force of more than 4,000 men from Chad. Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia are also in-volved in the kaleidoscope of alli-

ances, constantly melting and re-forming, that link the southern rim of the Arab world to Africa. The most recent grouping involves Libya, Southern Yemen and Ethiopia, three allies of the Soviet Union that Col. Qadhafi envisions as an axis to oppose the region's Western-looking nations. Glued by promises of Libyan economic aid, Col. Oadhafi. the alliance is not, however, a solid bulwark. Ethiopia has a separate

matic appreciation of the damage these neighbors could inflict on

southern Sudanese opposed to the Khartoum government of President Gaafar Nimeiri. And Gen. Nimeiri has promised to curb Eri-**NEWS ANALYSIS**

trean and Tigrayan rebels who have challenged Lt. Col. Mengistn

The Ethiopian leader feels no need for such an understanding with Somalia, a pro-Western neighbor defeated by Ethiopia in the 1977-78 Ogađen war. Col. Mengistu gives sanctuary to a Libyan-financed group that is seeking to overthrow the Somali leader, Gen. Mohammed Siad Barre. He, in turn, backs the West Somali Liberation Front against Col.

In this array of small armies, few of which can hope to achieve straight-out military victories, the Sudanese back an anti-Libyan group in Chad, the Libyans are trying to form a Sudanese "salva-tion front" against Gen. Nimeri and there is a Sudan-supported Libyan "salvation front" opposed to

The best-known conflict perhaps is in Eritrea. In what has become Africa's longest-running war, separatists have been seeking to wrest control of Tigray and Eritrea

provinces from the Ethiopian gov-ernment in Addis Ababa for 20 years. Three thousand members of one Eritrean faction recently took refuge in Sudan where, Western diplomats said, they were dis-armed by the Sudanese under terms of a rapprochement six months ago between Sudan and Ethiopia.

The Eritreans, however, may be Gen. Nimeiri's last trump card in his ideological confrontation with Ethiopia. So, rapprochement or not, separatist officials still find sanctuary in Khartoum. Some of their offices have been closed, Western diplomats said, but Gen. Nimeiri's repression has not gone much beyond holding them in check, as a kind of insurance poli-

Less Equivocal

The Sudanese are deeply concerned about Col. Mengistu's recent tryst with Col Qadhafi. Yet, on the surface, they are making every effort to avoid a rift with him over the Ethiopia-Libya-Southern Yemen alliance. Gen. Nimeiri's prime concern, a Sudanese official said, is to forestall any Ethiopian encouragement of the southern Sudanese, traditional opponents of northerners like himself, that would add to an already volatile situation in the troubled south of his country.

Gen. Nimeiri's relationship with Col. Qadhafi is far less equivocal. The Sudanese leader makes no secret of his willingness to see his Libyan counterpart overthrown and

the feeling is mutual Ironically, Col. Qadhafi played a central role in helping Gen. Nimeiri defeat a Soviet-backed coup attempt in 1971. But shortly afterward, Gen. Nimeiri broke with the Kremlin and sought the friendship of Washington, thereby aligning him-self with Col. Qadhafi's enemies.

To complete the triangle, Col. Mengistu is balanced between Sudan and Libya. The Ethiopian leader needs Libyan funds to help finance the extensive Soviet and Cuban arms buildup in his country. At the same time, he is seeking to minimize the threat from separatists that necessitates heavy military spending. This may ex-plain why Col. Mengistu has resisted Libyan pressure to depict their agreement with Southern Yemen as anti-Sudanese.

The Libyan leader's goal seems to be to attack countries that he considers reactionary in his wider effort to oppose the Camp David accords between Egypt, his large and hostile neighbor, and Israel. Both Sudan and Somalia have tacitly supported the accord by maintaining relations with Egypt when the rest of the Arab world was trying to punish Cairo.

Col. Qadhafi's pact with Ethiopia and Southern Yemen has formalized an alignment of ideologically similar regimes. But Western diplomats said that it has yet to produce the kind of pincer pressure on Khartoum that the Libyan leader would apparently like

Bible Smuggling in China Clouds Upcoming Visit by U.S. Clergymen

Los Angeles Times Service CLEVELAND - The first U.S. senior-level church delegation to make an official visit to Protestant churches in China will leave this week, hoping that recent Biblesmuggling operations have not un-

dercut its mission. The 16-member team of the National Council of Churches will begin an 18-day tour Thursday at the invitation of China's two government-recognized Protestant agen-cies, the China Christian Council and the Three-Self Patriotic Move-

American and Chinese church representatives have insisted that the best way to ensure a continuation of the new religious tolerance in China is to show that Chinese churches can re-establish themselves without falling back into dependency on Western missionaries that was typical of the era before

Shades of that dependency

nounced last month that it had unloaded more than a million Chinese Bibles on a Chinese beach near the village of Gezhon in June.

more than 80 percent of the Bibles were distributed, according to Ed Neteland of Orange, Calif., executive director for the North American headquarters of the Dutch-based Open Doors With Brother

Han Wen-zao, the assistant general secretary of the China Christian Council who was in the United States when the Bible-snaggling account appeared in the press, said that these stories will lead Chinese leaders to view Western Christianity as a political

U.S. Supreme Court to Rule On Release of Data on Yazdi

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether The Washington Post may look at State Department documents that would confirm whether two prominent Iranians are U.S. citizens.

The justices will hear an appeal by the State Department that releasing the information could endanger the men's lives.

The department wants the high court to reverse a ruling that declared a person's citizenship is not "an intimate personal detail" under the Freedom of Information Act and must be disclosed by a government agency.

The Iranians are Ibrahim Yazdi and Ali Behzadnai. Mr. Yazdi left his position as Iran's foreign min-ister shortly after the 1979 take-over of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. He is one of 13 parliament deputies facing expulsion because of their moderate political stance, Mr. Behzadnia had been a sen-

Sunni Moslems Clash With Police in Karachi

The Associated Press KARACHI, Pakistan - Eleven persons were injured when Sunni Moslems clashed with security forces Monday in the second consecurive day of disturbances, officials said.

The demonstrators, angered over the destruction of mainly Sunni-owned property in Sunday's clashes with minority Shiites, were attempting to reach a Shiite religious center when they were stopped by the security forces. Sunday, 84 persons were hurt in the worst inter-communal rioting here in years.

Despite the dumping of some Bibles in the sea by police, and the temporary jalling of some Chinese near the end of "Project Pearl."

But William P. Thompson.

"It makes people in China think Christianity is dangerous and that

ior officer in the Iranian Ministry of National Guidance and was last heard from as head of the Iranian

Red Crescent — that nation's equivalent of the Red Cross.

The controversy began when The Post published a story that Mr. Yazdi became a naturalized American cirizen in 1971 and he American citizen in 1971 and he had not renounced his U.S. citizen-

> gration and Naturalization Ser-The Post filed a request under the information act for State Department documents that would show whether either man was a U.S. citizen or held a U.S.

The department refused, citing a provision in the law that exempts from disclosure "personnel and medical files and similar files ... which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." It warned, "any individual in Iran who is suspected of being an American citizen or of having American connections is looked upon with mistrust."

The Post filed suit to gain access to the documents. A federal district judge ruled in favor of the newspaper, as did the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Col-

Iran Writer to Go on Trial

LONDON (Reuters) - A leading Iranian writer and politician, Abolfazi Qassemi, will go on trial in a military court on Tuesday on charges of cooperating with exiled former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, Tehran newspapers said.

Mr. Qassemi, 60, leader of the nationalist Iran Party, is charged with receiving money from Mr. Ba-

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of Churches, said here Council that the Chinese church hosts for the visit of the Americans know

stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church and another member of the U.S. tour group, said he does not believe that Chinese government officials will make a distinction between various groups of American Christians.

The Bible smuggling, Mr. Thompson said, may put into question the loyalty of Chinese Christians. "It often results in strictures on their freedom," he

In defending Open Doors' operations, which began years earlier and continue today in smaller ways, Mr. Neteland said his organization is simply responding to re-quests from Chinese Christians.

There is disagreement on just how scarce Bibles are in China. Mr. Han said the shortage is not as serious as reported. Kenneth B. McIntosh, a United Methodist Church official, added that he was impressed on a recent trip to China with the number of people carrying old, worn Bibles.

Family Bibles Kept

Church-owned Bibles were de-stroyed during the Cultural Revolution, but an undetermined number of Christians kept family

Bibles, church authorities say. Chinese officials announced last April that the 1980 government printing of 135,000 Bibles had been sold. Bishop K.H. Ting, pres-ident of the China Christian Counship. The Post said the source of its information was the U.S. Immicil, told reporters in Dallas recent-ly that Bible production is twice as great this year as it was in 1980 and that an additional 600,000 are expected to be printed next year. Production was limited, he said, by a shortage of the right kind of pa-per and printing capacity in China. On the other hand, Mr. Nete-

land said that it was illogical to assume that the Chinese government could not print more Bibles. "It. would seem to be a financial bonanza for the government," he said. "What the government is say-ing is that religion has the lowest.

Charges of Subversion

PEKING (AP) - Officials in Fujian province say religious subversives have penetrated the Communist Party and are recruiting members to believe in God.

"Religious activities have gone beyond the bounds permitted by law," the Fujian Daily reported. Some religions have even infiltrated our party and Communist Youth League organizations and recruited believers. ... Each and every party and youth league member must conscientiously resist the influence of religious ide-



EGYPT-BOUND TROOPS — Troops of the 24th Infantry Division board a military transport at an airport in Savannah, Ga., to fly to Egypt to take part in the desert warfare exercise of Operation Bright Star 82. Some of the 4,000 U.S. Army and Air Force troops began arriving Monday at an air base near Cairo to participate in exercises with Egyptian troops.

Belgian Elections Fail to Produce Winner

(Continued from Page 1)

state spending and a tighter rein on Belgium's soaring public sector deficit. The French-speaking Lib-eral leader, Jean Gol, said: "The vote was a mark of censure for state intervention and socializa-

But a Social Christian-Liberal

Begin Bars Concessions

(Continued from Page 1) to replace the bases Israel will lose

Anglo-American Talks

LONDON (Reuters) - British and U.S. officials will meet in Washington this week to discuss the Middle East, a topic that has caused a rare diplomatic upset be-tween the two allies.

The Foreign Office said Monday that minister of state Douglas Hurd will be in the United States from Wednesday until Friday for talks with State Department offi-

China Accuses U.S.

PEKING (Reuters) - China accused the United States on Monday of vacillating over the Saudi Arabian peace plan and giving the Soviet Union an opportunity to increase its influence in the region.

The Chinese news agency said in a commentary that after showing initial interest in the plan, Washington had yielded to Israeli pressure and now was having second thoughts about the proposals.

coalition would have to draw its main electoral support from Flanders, where the rightist Flemish nationalist party, Volksunie, gained six seats to reach 20.

The further polarization of politics along regional lines threatened to worsen tensions between Flanders and Wallonia. The composition of a coalition will be complicated because all three main political groups are split into two parties, one for Flanders and another for French-speaking Brussels and Wallonia. Often the two wings of a single party are hostile to each

A logical outcome of the election would be a coalition between

the Social Christians and the Liberals, leading to a stern economic program designed to halt the growth in wages and fringe bene-fits and to attract foreign invest-ment. Some Social Christian lead-

ers are known to favor such a plan. Both parties favor reducing pub-lic expenditure, and both favor the deployment of U.S. Cruise missiles on Belgian soil. Together they would give Belgium its most united government in recent years.

But a Liberal-Social Christian coalition would be seen as a power play by the Flemish, who were for centuries the economic and political underdogs in this region but have emerged in the postwar years as the dominant force in Belgium.

Regional Strike Settlement Falters in Western Poland

(Continued from Page 1) that he was ready to discuss any

The issues suggested on Monday by Solidarity's presidinm were: a social council for control of the economy, union access to the mass media, economic reform, self-management and democratic elections

to local councils, the rule of law and price reform. Mr. Brunne said that the union presidium had appointed men subordinate to Mr. Walesa to handle the negotiations and added that Solidarity was open to counterproposals from the government,

The possibility of the union join-ing with the Communists in some form of coalition, which has caused dissension among rank and file members of the union, would be covered in discussions on local elections, the spokesman said.

Local elections, due early next ear, will be the first since Solidar-

The rapprochement between the Communist Party and Solidarity has provoked a struggle inside the

18 Die in Crash Of Mexican Plane

MEXICO CITY — A Mexican airliner crashed in the mountains southwest of Mexico City Sunday night killing all 18 persons aboard, airline anthorities said Monday.

The Aeromexico DC-9 crashed into a mountain slope, burst into flames and the blazing wreckage plunged down a slope near Altimirano. 120 miles (192 kilome-ters) southwest of Mexico City.

All 12 passengers and six crew members died in the accident, an Aerometico spokesman said. The plane crashed shortly after taking off from the Pacific resort of Aca-pulcy for the western city of Craspulco for the western city of Guadalajara, the spokesman said.

union, with radicals accusing moderate leader Lech Walesa of a sel-

phere of mutual recriminations, in-sinuations and attacks."

Czech Tells Difficulties

had fallen off. Finally, Mr. Strougal, who as premier is charged with overseeing the economy, declared that "par-ticularly the building industry" had lagged behind planned targets. Last Christmas, Prague officials were boasting of the hundreds of completed. Now, he said, a reduction of investment money would

According to a friend and admirer of Mr. Strongal from another East Enropean country, the premier is virtually alone in trying to improve Czechoslovakia's economic lot. The friend quoted him as saying recently, "If things go on this way, we'll have to put up signs

The Associated Press
FRANKFURT — A fire bomb exploded near the home of foreign news editor Robert Held of the daily newspaper Frankfurter Aligemeine on Sunday. It caused negligible damage and no injuries, West German police said Monday.

The IRA statement said the youth was "unintentionally killed in mis-take for his father." Catholic and Protestant church leaders Monday

The struggle moved into the open at Solidarity's Warsaw branch when its daily news bulletin, Niezaleznosc, ceased publication in what it said was "an atmos-

(Continued from Page 1) he did indicate that the meat supply was growing tight and that production of fruits and vegetables

"limit the start of new construc-

on the frontier saying, 'Entering Czechoslovakia, the Museum of an Industrial Society.'

Fire Bomb in Frankfurt

and parts of the Horn of Africa.

condemned the attack

China Reported Concerned Over Unclear U.S. Policies

Beirut Plan Accepted by Gemayel

BEIRUT - Rightist Christian militia leader Bashir Gemayel on Mon-

day announced his acceptance of a plan by Arab mediators to demilitar

ize the "Green Line" dividing the Christian and Moslem sectors of

However, another Christian leader, Camille Chamoun, imposed stiff terms for acceptance by his rightist alliance, the Lebanese Front Mr. Chamoun said that Christians would demand the "total withdrawal of

Syrian forces from the central area, the demarcation lines from Beirur -

He also said that the Christians would agree to a coastal blockade in

and Zahle," in eastern Lebanon as a condition for accepting the commit-

tee's proposals. Otherwise, he said, the plan would be "flatly rejected."

an effort to end the supply of illegal arms only if the traffic of Palestinian arms through Syria were halted.

Trial Set for Accused Sadat Assassins

United Press International

CAIRO — The four accused assassins of Sadar will go on trial next

A Cairo newspaper said an undisclosed number of army officers have been put on military trial "for negligence of duty" that made it possible for Sadat's assassins to carry out their crime. The four assailants, alleged-

ly led by Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouly, assassinated Sadat

during a military parade on Oct. 6.

Mayo, the official newspaper of the ruling National Democratic Party, said on Monday that the crackdown against Moslem fanatics has included Communists for the first time since the assassination. It said that 63

Communists were arrested last week in addition to about 700 Islamic fanatics detained since Sadat's murder.

South Africa Pilots Down Angola Jet

PRETORIA — South Africa said on Monday that its jets fought an aerial doglight with two Angolan MiG-21 fighters near the the Angolan border, downing one plane and allowing the other to escape.

A defense headquarters spokesman said that the incident occurred Friday in the operational area which stretches from the northern South-

West Africa border into southern Angola. He said the South African

pilots downed one of the MiG-21s, but purposely allowed the other to

The Angolan news agency said over the weekend that South African fighter planes attacked Cahama, 180 miles (290 kilometers) north of the border, last Thursday. The attack was followed the next day by another

raid at Mulondo 120 miles (190 kilometers) inside Angola. The Angolan

The Associated Press

ly" killed a 17-year-old Protestant youth in a nome attack meaned for his father, a part-time local member of the British Army's Ulster Defense killed a 17-year-old Protestant youth in a bomb attack intended for

A statement by the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic IRA's Provisional wing issued through the Republican Press Center claimed responsibili-

ty for Sunday's attack in which Trevor Foster was fatally injured when his father's booby-trapped car blew up as he started it near Lisnadill,

Red Cross Concerned by Its Failures

MANILA — The International Committee of the Red Cross criticized

both Iran and Iraq Monday for their treatment of prisoners of war and other victims of their conflict.

At the same time, it expressed deep concern that it was not permitted

to offer protection and assistance in Afghanistan, the Western Sahara

In a report to a commission of the International Red Cross confer-

ence, which opened in Manila Saturday, President Alexandre Hay said.

such failures "should be felt by the very powers that invested the ICRC-

with the authority it exercises in protecting, defending and aiding victims of armed conflict, which is to say by virtually all of the countries of the

BELFAST - The IRA Monday said that its guerrillas "unintentional-

report said an Angolan MiG-21 was shot down in that attack.

IRA Calls Killing 'Unintentional'

week before the Supreme Military Court, and the proceedings may be public, Defense Minister Mohammed Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala said on

Monday.

(Continued from Page 1) could lead to the downgrading of U.S.-Chinese relations and a suspension of many forms of cooperation developed during the last

The most likely course will be continued consultations on this bilateral issue and deferral of any major Chinese commitment to broaden its relationship with the United States. Mr. Zhao's planned visit to Washington is receding even deeper into 1982, and U.S. diplomats talk about "developing other aspects of our relations, such as trade and scientific exchanges, while we are on this plateau.

U.S. Article Assailed

PEKING (UPI) — China on Monday strongly criticized an arti-cle in the Wall Street Journal that advocated arms sales to Taiwan, warning the U.S. government following such a suggesagainst

The article is the most barefaced and outspoken attempt to

goad the U.S. administration into intervening in China's internal affairs and bolstering Taiwan militarily to resist the Chinese govern-ment's efforts for peaceful remification of the country," the Chinese news agency said in a signed commentary from Washington.

Magnerted

The commentary criticized the author of the article, Edward No Luttwak, by name and bluntly warned the Reagan administration that such sales would force Pelons to pull back in its relationship with

The agency called "comical" the article's reasoning that Washing ton's fulfillment of its pledge to Taiwan not to cut off military sup plies to the nationalist government would prove it to be a "reliable"

Should the United States actually choose to prove its reliability by persisting in interfering in Chana's internal affairs as Luttwak suggests, well, China will have no: alternative but to pull itself back from this reliable partner," the commentary said.

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n El Salvador's War, **1** Dump for Victims

By Juan M. Vasquez

SAN SALVADOR -- Beyond re western slope of the volcano of un Salvador lies an extensive lava ed that has become a landmark of ic civil war that is engulfing the

On most maps. Et riayou hannico. 20 miles (32 kilomers) northwest of the capital, is nmarked, but it is not hard to nd. The best signposts are the ght of bloated vultures, some too it to fly, and the unmistakable mell of death.

Once the place was a mere garage dump. It is still littered with moldering trash and rock. But it as become something more — a umping ground for unknown orpses, victims of the Salvadoran

Continuous Discoveries

The continuous discovery of odies at El Playón is evidence hat, in spite of the appearance of ranquillity in the capital, the abence of recent publicized assassiations, and the reopening of a po-tical dialogue among parties of he center and right, there is still a reat deal of savage killing taking

The bed of lumpy black lava is bout a half mile wide and three niles long and intersected by a aved highway. Some victims are oad, where they lie among glori-us yellow sunflowers. Other bodes lie (arther back in the lava bed. nd to walk around El Playon is to onfront a hideous scene of human the title of arcasses and sun-bleached bones. Usually, the bones have been nicked clean by vultures, which an be seen squatting on the limbs of a nearby tree. At least 40 skulls ire scattered about in the lava ield. Skeletal remnants -- a rib age, a fernur, parts of a backbone—lie in jumbled heaps.

It is impossible to tell how many ruman beings have been dumped it El Playón.

50 Corpses Found

Victor Javier Cardona, a man vho identified himself as the secreary of a judicial officer in a nearby town, has estimated that since une he had "registered" at least 0 corpses discovered in El lavon. Why aren't they buried? Well, no one wants to help. No me wants to have anything to do

No government agency wants to et involved either. Not long ago, he beleaguered Human Rights commission of El Salvador would ee to it that such bodies were roperly buried, no matter where

Now, a member of the agency

tures of rotting corpses. As does Mr. Cardona, the agency repre-sentative notes the date, the clothing of the victim - if any is left on the body - and whatever physical characteristics can be discerned.

As Mr. Cardona spoke casually to a group of foreigners recently, vultures feasted on a rotting body that lay no more than 25 feet (7.5 meters) away. "Sometimes a week goes by without a body turning up," Mr. Cardona said. "One day last month we found 12 bodies in a heap. At least we think it was 12. It was hard to tell."

Most of the victims are males under the age of 30 and many bear the marks of mutiliation and tor-

A person who visits El Playon frequently and did not want to be otherwise identified offered a wary reply when asked who is responsi ble for the dumping of bodies.
"Well," he said, "all I can say is

that the army goes up and down this road a lot and they have a garrison nearby. Nobody would dare to keep using this place to dump bodies if they were afraid of the army finding out or if any of the bodies belonged to soldiers or friends of soldiers."

A member of the Human Rights Commission said there were other "clandestine graveyards" scattered around the country.

In his Sunday sermon at the Metropolitan Cathedral, Acting Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas referred to the continued killings and mentioned the activity of rightist groups. Many victims, he said, are "simply persons who have fallen under suspicion or have been denounced by others."

"Contributing to this is the im-punity under which the paramili-tary groups operate," he declared. "particularly the Squadron of Death." The Squadron of Death is a clandestine rightist group.

Talking to reporters after he celebrated Mass, Archbishop Rivera y Damas said that his concern was prompted in part by reports he had received from the Legal Aid Office of the archdiocese that the number of killings picked up last week. About 250 civilians were assassinated according to the reports, Archbishop Rivera y Damas said, a relatively high toll for one week in El Salvador.

Opposition Leader in N.Y.

NEW YORK (NYT) - The head of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, a coalition of leftists opposed to the U.S.-backed junta in El Salvador, has accused the Reagan administration of misleading the American public about the civil war in his country to gain omes along and simply takes pic-support for increased military aid.



A woman guerrilla in Quaddai province of the insurgent army led by Chad's Hissène Habré wears a traditional headdress.

Goukouni Says African Force Is Expected in Chad Shortly

Resters

NDJAMENA, Chad — President Goukouni Oueddei said Monday that he expected the first contingents of an inter-African peacekeeping force to arrive in Chad

Mr. Goukouni said that he was satisfied with the pace at which Li-byan troops were being withdrawn from his country.

According to residents near Ndjamena airport, up to 10 planes leave each day to fly out the more than 4,000 Libyan troops which have been in the country since Liintervened 11 months ago to help Mr. Goukouni end a civil war.

The Libyans began withdrawing last week at Mr. Goukouni's request. They are to be replaced by the six-nation African force.

'Strategic Needs'

Mr. Goukouni said that the force "will be deployed throughout the Chad territory to meet strate-

This appeared to clear the way for movement of the force in the eastern region of Chad where rebel guerrilla forces of former Defense Minister Hissène Habré have been operating for the last 10 months.

The force is to be made up of contingents from Nigeria, Senegal, Benin, Togo, Guinea and Zaire and to receive logistical support from Gabon and France.

French officials who met Mr. Goukouni here Sunday told him for the other seats, the sources that France was prepared to fly Said. Ninety-nine of the seats were Zairian troops to Chad "as soon as reserved for workers and peasants.

In Banqui, the capital of the Central African Republic, Zairian President Mobum Sese Seko announced Monday during a stopo-ver on his way back from the French-African summit meeting in Paris last week that the first contingent of Zairian troops sent to Chad were arriving or about to ar-

"We certainly are the first ones to arrive there," he said, adding that his government would provide financial support for the troops while arrangements were being worked out for the maintenance of the entire force backed by the Organization of African Unity.

In Brussels meanwhile, former Zairian Premier Nguza Karl 1 Bond urged the OAU not to allow Zairian troops in the force.

Syrians Vote to Elect New Peoples Council

DAMASCUS - Syrians began voting Monday to elect a new 195-member Peoples Council (parliament) for a four-year term. Interior Ministry sources said 45

candidates from the National Proence is tenuous. of 1,558 candidates were running

gressive Front, led by the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, had been returned unopposed. A total

were before."

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ARICHO BARIVA, Ethiopia -When the Ethiopian revolution came to this mountain region in 1974, it gave Amano Abduro, who had never had anything, eight

steep acres of his own to plow. He lives with his wife and three children in a windowless hut of sticks and straw, the way his people have His shoes are stitched together with string, the clothes of his children are rags and his finest possession is a single blue plastic cup, vainly wiped of charcoal and

grease, in which coffee is offered to But Amano Abduro has his land. And the landlord, Haji Omar, is gone. These facts are of truly revolutionary importance to a humble and blamelessly ignorant young man who, at the age of "about 30," has only recently learned to read and write his

for hundreds of years.

By Charles T. Powers

Los Angeles Times Service

Even his short-term goal seems as remote as the capital of Addis Ababa, 350 miles (560 kilometers) to the northeast, which he has never seen. "I want to buy a cow," he

No Money

Amano Abduro has no money Amano Abduro has no money to buy a cow. He has no money to buy food for his family, which is able to eat now because the peasants' association of the village gets barley meal from the government. With the vegetables of last season sone and those of next season gone and those of next season not yet grown, there is nothing else.

But there is that land. Aricho Bariva is made up of about 30 huts, identical round dwellings with peaked straw roofs, doorways all facing south, running like stepping-stones down the fold of a mountain valley, 12,000 feet (about 3,650 meters) above sea

A road runs above the village opposite the mountain. Now and then the steady whine of trucks can be heard as they haul their way through the highland country to Ethiopia's eastern Bale Plateau.

Given the look of the country in passing, this could be a place of happy peasant families, living comfortably from the land, unperturbed and unpolluted by politics and modern life. But it is a place of sickness, poverty and ignorance.

Ties to Land

Aricho Bariva is a new village, although the people and their ancestors have always lived near the valley. They were grouped here by the revolutionary government, which is attempting to teach the people that they can live better by living together. The government has had more success in this region than in others, which are more remote and where government influ-

It is often claimed in Addis Ababa, by government officials and diplomats, that the real suc-cess of the revolution can be seen in the countryside. "There is no question," a diplomat said, "that the people in the rural areas are

However, some Ethiopians, of-ten city people whose lot has been decidedly unimproved by the revolution, argue that changes in rural life have been negligible. "People are living out there the way they have for a hundred years," an Addis Ababa office worker said.

Support for both arguments can found in Aricho Bariva and in the house of Amano Abduro. which was unexpectedly blessed late one recent afternoon with the gift of a sheep, bought for \$11 far down the road.

Big Welcome

The sheep and the visitors, back after a brief stop two days earlier. were inspected and welcomed by a delegation that included the chairman of the peasants' association.

The sheep was slaughtered with the customary Moslem prayers of the Oromo people. The liver was handed around raw to the children, ages 1, 21/2 and 4. Amano Abduro passed the pot of meat and talked in the Oromo language about the revolution. "The revolu-tion is good," he said. "I have land

There were other things, too.
"They bring medicine now.
They are teaching us to read and write. They teach my wife. They will teach my children."

It was nearly dark when the food was finished. The village was

Amano Abduro and his friends led the guests to the hill above the hut where the villagers were build-ing a school. It was unfinished, with wide gaps between the planks of the wall, and a small fire burning in the center of the dirt floor. An old man, Wati Wadu, who was perimanently assigned to guard the building at night, murmured his prayers in the corner. Six or seven younger men gathered around the fire with Amano Abduro to talk.

Over Mountain

The village, they said, was three vears old

"Before," Amano Abduro said, "I lived on the other side of this motifitain. Once all the land here was owned by Haji Omar. He owned 30 gashas [almost 320 acres] of land. We all lived on his land. My father lived on his land and my father's father also. Haji Omar collected from what they harvested and left some for us. Sometimes he took sheep or cattle."

This was in the days of Emperor Haile Selassie, who ruled Ethiopia for \$3 years. The landlords like Haji Omar took 60 percent to 75 percent of what the farmers raised. The Coptic Christian Church would take 10 percent or more of what was left.

Then, in 1974, after there had been two years of stories of starvation elsewhere in the country and crops had failed everywhere, radio reports in the Oromo language, coming from Addis Ababa, said Haile Selassie ruled no more. Young people from the city came to the country and told the people that they could take the land, form an association and divide the land

among themselves. ของสาร ดโ formed a militia and went to Haji

Ethiopian Revolution Slowly Improving Life of Peasants like their own, only bigger and surrounded by a fence and cattle pens. The house was burned and the cattle divided. Haji Omar fled to the forest, but he was captured. He died, after a couple of years, of

ه کامن المول

Leaders Elected

The people elected leaders for the peasants' association. More young people came and taught them about Socialism. Others came and began to teach the people how to read. Finally, the government said that the peasants would be better off if they left their scattered homes and moved together in this valley.

They said it was because the road ran nearby," said one of the men, "They said we could have a school for our children and a shop to sell food."

Those things are not yet finished, but the government does provide food during hard times and these are hard times because the crops for the last two years have been poor — and it brings some medicine. "They came this morning." Amano Abduro said. "They gave us pills for fever, coughing and headache."

Sickness is always a problem.

There is dysentery because the idea of sanitation is new to the people here. Government workers

have told them about building latrines, but only a few have been built and they are not always used. Cooking utensils and the old tin cans that serve as cups are washed crudely, if at all.

There is coughing — tubercu-losis and other lung ailments. No one here has thought of an improvement on the small open fires that are used for cooking, heat and lighting inside the huts, filling them most of the time with a heavy

blue haze. The people, even the young, suffer from pain in their backs and joints, conditions that seem to be made worse by the cold mountain air and the crudeness of the houses. People sleep on the floor or on

rough wooden platforms.
A visit to Aricho Bariva gives an indication of what the government is up against, for most of the 30 million to 35 million people in the country live in circumstances at least equally remote. Here, at least, there is a road.





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U.S. Is Reported Ready to Redesign Aid Plan for Haiti By Barbara Crossette Haiti, meanwhile, has for the from leaving. The visiting officials lish Committee, the PEN Ameri-rst time requested U.S. Peace said that Haiti had not been can Center and the Lawyers Com-

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United tates is reported to have indicated aat it will redesign its aid program or Haiti and help the government f President Jean-Claude Duvalier trengthen its trade and invest-

ient program. The plan was described by eagan administration officials and Haitian Cabinet ministers who ave been on an official visit to the Inited States.

The United States will also sup-ort Haiti's request for a World ank development study to bring laitian needs to the attention of onor nations and private inves-

Larger Initiative

The administration's decision on aiti is part of a larger Caribbean itiative announced in July by the nited States, Canada, Mexico

nd Venezuela The cost of the Haitian program as not specified. The United ates provides Haiti with \$26 mil-n a year for food and developent and \$750,000 in military and nining assistance. Haiti, with ore than 5.7 million people, is ic of the world's poorest nations. r capita income is under under 00 a year, and fewer than a fifth

Haitians are literate. Any request for more aid to aits is likely to encounter strong rposition in the Senate and ouse because of Haiti's reputain for human rights infractions.

Although the United States has ng been Haiti's major aid donor. ance has financed extensive ad and other projects in Haiti, nich shares its Caribbean island th the Dominican Republic. est Germany has also aided Hai-



first time requested U.S. Peace Corps volunteers this year. Haitian officials said relations with the United States improved greatly af-ter an agreement was reached in September that allows U.S. Coast Guard vessels to intercept boats suspected of carrying Haitian emigres to the United States and to undocumented aliens to

Haitians said they believed that the United States had incorrectly assumed over the years that Haiti was not trying to stop the emigrés

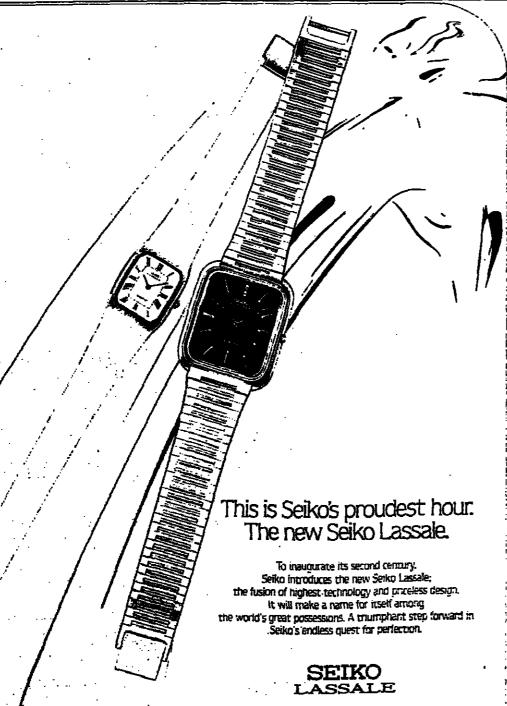
equipped to curtail what they de-scribed as trade in human lives. The Reagan administration has

defined most Haitians as "eco-nomic" immigrants — people who have left their homes for better jobs or lives abroad - and, as such, has refused most asylum requests and ordered deportations. Human rights organizations,

however, have protested what they say are continuing acts of political repression in Haiti. Last winter, the International Freedom to Pub-

can Center and the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights issued reports on the arrests of hundreds of journalists and political opponents of the Duvalier

In the period between the American presidential election and the inauguration of President Reagan, buman rights organizations said, every newspaper, radio sta-tion and magazine in Haiti critical of the government was closed or had its staff replaced by the Hai-



Page 4 Tuesday, November 10, 1981

Santa Yamani and OPEC Elves

"This is exactly the dream of everybody," gushed Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister. "It will make everybody very happy." He meant the OPEC oil cartel's new unified price policy.

Actually, it hasn't made anyone very happy, except, perhaps, the Saudis. Once again, the oil-importing nations have had a lesson they would prefer to ignore. Saudi Arabia is not a charity; Saudi oil policies serve Saudi

Under the agreement reached in Geneva, many OPEC producers will cut their official oil prices by a few dollars a barrel. In return, Saudi Arabia, by far the largest exporter, will raise its price from \$32 to \$34. And it will lower production, from 9 million or 10 million barrels a day to 8.5 million. This price structure is now fixed, or so it is said, through 1982.

The agreement is a clear victory for the Saudis, who have long tried to impose a uniform price on all cartel members. By continuing to pump large volumes of oil at relatively low prices during a period of slack demand they took customers away from the OPEC price hawks. Now the hawks, notably Libya, Venezuela and Nigeria, have capitulated.

The Saudis say they did this in part out of friendship for the West. But it isn't much of a favor to consumers. The new policy is likely to stabilize oil prices for a while. And it is

certainly preferable to a hostile Saudi Arabia cutting production to, say, 5 million barrels a day. That would send oil prices soaring again. But self-interest alone adequately explains Saudi Arabia's "moderation."

The Saudis have accumulated a large financial stake in the economic health of the major oil-importing nations. Their oil wealth underground exceeds their hoard of foreign currency, stock and precious metal. But their overseas investments have become a highly significant proportion of their net worth.

Even more important must be the Saudi fear of the effect that any short-term greed would have on the long-term value of the hundreds of billions of barrels still beneath the desert. The doubling of oil prices after the fall of the shah became a powerful incentive for importers to conserve energy and to switch to coal. There would be no gain for Saudi Arabia in a policy that drives the importers to even more saving and switching.

There is nothing surprising or particularly upsetting in the Saudis' pattern of calculation. At the moment, after all, their self-interest includes global economic stability, the containment of Soviet influence and a minimum of violence in the Middle East. The only thing worth remembering is that Saudi Arabia does no gratuitous favors for its friends. It has no friends, only business

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

8 Percent ...

The new unemployment figures make clear the dimensions of the recession into which the United States is sliding. There are now 8.5 million people looking for work. The rates are strikingly high among adults who are experienced workers and the primary wage earners for their families. Among all the economic statistics, this one most directly records sharp distress.

The conventional view — and certainly the administration's — is that a recession is a painful but, fortunately, only temporary lapse that will shortly correct itself as normal growth resumes. That's a rather optimistic outlook and, while it may prove to be right, you shouldn't assume that things will necessarily work out quite so easily or automatically.

The present situation recalls the autumn of 1974 when, after a year of mild recession, the economy suddenly began to collapse with frightening speed. The turnaround, four months later, and the subsequent recovery were accelerated by the customary methods. The Ford administration hastily abandoned its campaign against inflation and let the budget deficit rise to stimulate spending. The Federal Reserve Board pulled short-term interest rates down from 8 percent, when the serious trouble started, to 6 percent and less.

That isn't likely to happen again. The 1975 deficit sent an enormous surge of adrenaline into the fiscal system. The deficit, which had been small, suddenly shot up to a level that, in proportion to the present size of the econ-

omy, was the equivalent of \$140 billion. The Reagan administration can't open the emergency valves that way. It starts with a much higher deficit than President Ford did, and if it lets the fiscal 1982 deficit go much above the \$80 billion already in prospect, it will risk a panic in the financial markets.

The state of the financial markets also suggests that the Federal Reserve won't be able to turn on a steady supply of inexpensive credit as it did seven years ago. Interest rates are now falling because of the decline in business activity. But any forceful effort by the Federal Reserve to push that process is likely to have the opposite effect. Lenders remember that the recovery from the 1975 recession soon led to another great wave of inflation. If they see a deliberate effort to pump up credit, the fear of inflation may well seize the market again - as it has done several times in the past two years — and lift interest rates higher than ever. The monetary authorities haven't got much discretion.

Aggravating all the other uncertainties, the Reagan administration continues to be entangled in its fundamentally contradictory economic policy. It continues to be committed to a tight monetary policy, which pulls in one direction, while it runs large deficits that push in the other. As a practical matter it seems to have immobilized itself, and that is not the least troubling thought that comes to mind with the unemployment rate at 8 percent and rising.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

... And the Loss of Balance

Meanwhile, President Reagan, having promised a balanced budget, decides on further reflection that it's too hard. He offers the not very persuasive explanation that he never really considered it a promise, but rather a "goal."

The significance of this retreat in strictly economic terms is secondary. Although most economists think that a declining trend in the deficit would be very helpful, few attach much importance to achieving arithmetical balance on any given date. The real impact of the president's new position will be measured in people's estimation of the competence of this administration. Mr. Reagan had it right earlier this year when he spoke of the budget as a test of political control of the nation's affairs. He, like his predecessor, offered the budget as a symbol of the exercise of control and now, like his predecessor, he is

Mr. Carter came to office, like all presidents, with a list of commitments that, in

practice, conflicted with each other. When it

came to choices, Mr. Carter gave priority to employment. There he was spectacularly successful, achieving a more rapid rise in the number of jobs than any other administration since World War II. But the cost was renewed inflation at a dangerously high level, and a budget deficit that remained both large and intractable.

Since Mr. Reagan's economic program is even more flagrantly inconsistent, he has now arrived at the unpleasant moment when he must choose among its many promises or "goals." His statements of the past several days indicate that he is going to give priority to reducing the income tax. He appears to have decided to defend those tax cuts at all costs. Mr. Carter lost control of the budget through poor relations with Congress, the distractions that beset him, and his own divided purposes. Mr. Reagan seems to be deliberately sacrificing control to the singleminded pursuit of unrealistically low taxes.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Beyond a Polish 'Cease-Fire'

Having achieved a "cease-fire," the Poles must go on to a durable peace. The immediate problem is food.... But the major problem is the economic structure of the nation, which produced these scarcities. Radical changes in the structure may be called for, and the Poles must not shrink from such changes just because they seem too drastic. -From the National Herald (Lucknow, India).

AWACS and Saudi Reciprocation

We would expect the Saudi government to discontinue its support of terrorist activity in that part of the world, and offer its support for at least the spirit of the Camp David accords. If they do not, the Reagan administration, we believe must be judged to have given too much, and possibly jeopardized the security of Israel, for too small a return.

- From The Albany (N.Y.) Times-Union.

Nov. 10: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Fifth Avenue Facelift

NEW YORK - Backed by the decision of the Supreme Court, the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Ellison, is notifying property owners in Fifth Avenue to remove all structures encroaching on the avenue. Among the structures known to be affected are Martin's restaurant, which maintains an outdoor case; the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the Acolian Hall, the Engineers' Club, Messrs. Aluman and Co.'s new building, Sherry's and many brownstone, high-stoop houses. To slice the stoops, remove porticoes and draw back pillars and columns will cost thousands of dollars, but against this is weighed the necessity of widening the thoroughfare to accommodate the steadily increasing traffic.

1931: A Japanese Retreat

TOKYO - General Ma Chang-shan, Chinese governor of the Heilung-Kiang province, formally declared war on Japan today, launching an offensive that has forced the Japanese to retreat. He reoccupied the bridgehead on the Nonni River that an outnumbered Japanese army had held for three days of fighting. Martial law has been declared at Peking and at Tientsin, the capital's seaport. The Manchurian warlord's action is said in official circles here to have followed immediately on instructions from Chang Kai-shek, president of China, and generalissimo of the Nationalist armies. The Nanking government has reportedly encouraged its Manchurian adherents to fight the Japanese "to the last man."

In West Germany, Disaffection Is the Connecting Thread

MUNICH — The question may seem Somewhat obtuse, if not obscure. What, other than the fact that both events dominated the news in West Germany, is the connection between the demonstrations and violent protests that shook Frankfurt iast week and the annual convention of the opposition Christian Democratic Party in Hamburg?

The answer is plenty, for both drew atten-tion to a growing although still inarticulate-ly expressed phenomenon of disaffection in this country to which neither the powers that be nor those aspiring to power have thus far found an effective and relative re-

There is -- and had been for considerable time — something out of kilter here, and it is more than the tailspinning economy, the apparition of both leftist and rightist terrorism, or what some conveniently describe as a new youth rebellion and peace movement.

Rather, it is an alienation from the values and precepts to which West German society is reputedly committed, a distillusionment with previously acceptable goals, a ground swell of trustration, so to speak, with con-sumerism, promises of reforms unfulfilled, and economic growth for the sake of

More seems at stake than merely a gener ation gap, as the large proportion of quin-quagenarians and sexagenarians among the By John Dornberg

Frankfurt protesters shows, and more, too, than merely a partisan-political disenchantment of the governed with their incumbent

Consider, first, the troubles in Frankfurt, a city that Germans once labeled Klein Chi-kago because of its high crime rate but that most now call Wall Street on the Main for its high-rise banking towers and emergence as a new El Dorado of international finance.

The central issue is a forest which the city and the state of Hesse are determined to raze in order to make room for an additional runway at Frankfurt's international

In Favor of Cement

The dispute has been going on for 12 years, preoccupying courts, judges, juries and lawyers, and came to a denouement recently when a final appellate tribunal ruled

in favor of cement and against the trees.

It should be explained, perhaps, that the relationship between Germans and forests, like bees and flowers, has been traditionally close, and has become more so in recent years as woods have given way to asphalt and concrete in the form of highways, airports, shopping centers and apartment-house jungles. Moreover, during the years the new runway has been on the dockets of

WHAT'S BUGGING

THE SQUIRE?

the judiciary, its usefulness and purpose have declined right along with the number of aircraft landings and takeoffs. But, once started, disagreements like this

develop their own dynamics. Thus, predictably, the runway site attracted environmental protesters, many of them good law-abiding burghers from surrounding villages, who, as the judicial process moved against them, turned to civil disobedience. That is, they erected a town of squarter huts, some of them marvels of ar-chitectural ingenuity, in the disputed woods. But such dynamics are two-sided, especially in West Germany, where the efficacy of government is usually measured by its grim determination to "govern," come what

may.
Thus last week, notwithstanding its own growing doubts about the economic need.

Hesse's left-liberal govfor a new runway, Hesse's left-liberal government coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats moved to enforce the mandate it won in court. Premier Holger Börner sanctioned police action against the squatters.

The cops moved in like an invading army and proved to be considerably less civil than the disobeyers. To complicate matters, the executive action was undertaken at a time when runway opponents were still collecting

BEATS

ME

the 200,000 signatures needed to initiate a statewide referendum on the matter

plat printed Angered by the roughness of the police and by what they considered the breach of a promise to wait until the referendum peti-tions were filed, protesters turned Frankfurt into a battlefield for three days running

Now, what does all this have to do with the Christian Democrats' convention in

Hamburg?
Well, the troubles in Frankfurt, being symptomatic of a more general mood in West Germany, also point to the impotence and bewilderment of the politicians in deal-

and bewilderment of the politicians in dealing with it — a malady afflicting Social, Free and Christian Democrats alike.

But in Hamburg the Christian Democrats took an initial step, albeit hesitant, toward a cure. Instead of holding a routine tribal meeting of the party faithful with the usual kind of political fertility rite, they invited 500 young people as guests, yielding the convention floor to them and their views on subjects ranging from ecology to NATO, from education to the economy.

This "experimental dialogue with youth"

from education to the economy.

This "experimental dialogue with youth" may not have been quite as "historic" as the party leader, Helmut Koul, subsequently ballyhooed — and one could hear the convention delegates sigh with relief when they were able to return to politics as usual but it was certainly unique.

That it was the conservative Christian Democratic Party that took the unprecedented step has its reasons. One is that, as

dented step has its reasons. One is that as the opposition party, it can afford to take more political risks. Another is that it traditionally has been regarded as the party least popular among West Germany's young.

But the challenge to which the Christian Democrats finally tried to rise last week is one that all the parties have been ignoring in the process they have been driving the disenchanted young — and the no-longer so-young — to a new force on the political spectrum, the environment-oriented Greens and the Alternative List movement, which play a key role not merely in the peace play a key role not merely in the peace movement but in all matters of social pro-

test currently unsettling West Germany.

The Greens already hold the balance of power in West Berlin, where they outpolled the Free Democrats last May, and they may win more than 5 percent of the vote, thus tipping the parliamentary scales, in the Hesse and Hamburg state elections next

Potential Strength

Whether they can do as well nationwide in 1984 is a different question. But what the Christian Democrats did last week was express recognition of the immense potential in the votes of the disillusioned, which could well be the key to who next rules West Ger-

Somewhat belatedly, the Hesse state government did the same. Over the weekend interior Minister Ekkehard Gries offered the runway protesters a moratorium on further tree-cutting — until the courts decide whether a referendum on the matter is constitutional.

Will Reagan Lead a Retreat From the Open-Skies Policy?

WASHINGTON — Through-out its history the Republican Party has been possessed, ei-ther simultaneously or alternatingly, by at least two souls - those of an authentic 18th-century liberal and of a 19th- and 20th-century protectionist. While the rhetoric of the Reagan administration is the rhetoric of the free-market Jekyll, all too many of its actions in re-cent months have been the actions of the protectionist Hyde. Witness, for example, the policies or policy declarations with respect to ports of Japanese cars, the multinational fiber agreement, price supports for sugar, peanuts and to-bacco, and the re-regulation of

IN AN INCHESO POST BENERS GROVE

Now we may be witnessing another such retreat from principle: On Sept. 11, the Civil Aeronautics Board, acceding to a request of the president, postponed for four months its order withdrawing antitrust immunity from U.S. carriers for participating with foreign air-lines in the collective setting of fares over the North Atlantic.

We cannot unilaterally transfer into the international arena our new domestic aviation policy of deregulation and open competi-tion: international airlines markets are controlled in large part by bilateral agreements negotiated be-tween governments, and all too many foreign governments insist on limiting entry, regulating capacity and fixing prices.

Trading Favors

The policy we adopted under President Carter was one of trading liberalizations for liberalizations — offering foreign carriers freer access to the American market in exchange for agreement by their governments to admit com-peting American airlines into their cities, to accept our increasingly liberal charter rules (no longer need all passengers on a charter flight have the same blood type). to eschew limits on the number of flights and to refrain from disal-

lowing competitive fares.

Most governments, however, continue to permit or require their carriers to participate in Interna-tional Air Transport Association (IATA) fare-setting conferences. IATA is essentially a cartel, consisting of most international air-lines and providing a mechanism for them to meet and agree on fares and levels and conditions of service. The results are what one

-Letters-

Creation and Science

I am a systems analyst designing

and writing software for scientific applications. I also believe in cre-

ation, and would like to ask Flora

Lewis (IHT, Oct. 20) why such a belief is unscientific or associated

with a desire to stop learning. The

creation theory, like the theory of

evolution, explains the origins of

the universe and of life. It is not a

simplistic escape from difficult sci-

entific questions, but a compre-

hensive explanation of the observ-

the fossil record, geology, and other earth science data has been

documented and demonstrated

To suggest that creationism is

anti-science is wrong. It is saying,
"You are not a scientist because

The consistency of creation with

able data.

many times.

would expect of any cartel — higher prices and reduced service levels (including the \$3 charge for headsets that the flight attendants attribute emphemistically to "inter-national regulations").

Aside from attempting to nego-tiate more of the liberal bilateral agreements, the most pro-competitive policy we could adopt would be to prevent U.S. carriers from Darticidating in any IAIA fare-se ting conferences, simply by repeal-ing the antitrust exemption they now enjoy. The Civil Aeronautics Board moved in that direction last May so far as the North Atlantic routes were concerned; this is the action that has now been postponed until next January.

If as the matter now stands, the board's order does indeed go into effect in January, this note of alarm may prove to have been pre-mature. Still, it is worth sounding, for two reasons. First, there are some officials in the Reagan administration who agree with the complaints of the major international carriers that our liberal policies have gone too far, that we gave away the store at their expense. (To be fair, there are other officials who do not agree at all.)

Second, this postponement comes at a terribly unfortunate time. Officials of the European Economic Community are drafting regulations to bring aviation into closer compliance with the procompetitive articles of the Treaty of Rome. For us to be giving the impression that we are ready to pull back from our previous free-trading policies plays into the hands of the opponents of these new EEC initiatives.

It seems to me essential, therefore, to confront the complaints of our incumbent carriers, and the accompanying demand that we go back to the days of governmentally negotiated and sanctioned cartel-ization.

opponents of increased competition on international routes claim U.S. carriers have suffered a serious erosion in market shares as bilateral agreements have been liberalized. That is true. However, the decline during this recent period has been no more rapid than in the years immediately preceding. Our losses in market share have been more than accounted for by declines in the

you do not agree with me." Since when has this been acceptable? WAYNE NIBLACK.

Assessing Sadat

I was surprised to read Henry F.

Jackson's "poison-pen article" on "Sadat and Egypt" (IHT, Oct. 15). How does Prof. Jackson know

that only "the army and the upper

middle class ... underpinned Sa-dat's authority"? What I was im-pressed with on my trips to Egypt was that under Sadat's regime

most villages got water supplies and electricity. The peasants of Egypt were said to be happy with peace and Sadar, and, in fact, only

in cities were there signs of extrem-

JOHN BELMONT.

ist activities

By Alfred E. Kahn

share of traffic originating in the United States. Foreign travelers tend to choose foreign carriers, just as U.S. travelers tend to choose U.S. carriers. Moreover, and most striking, our carriers have consistently done better under the more liberal bilaterals than under restrictive ones.

The opponents contend, second, that the competition to which our differed dramatically; the differfair because foreign governments the respective qualities of their subsidize their airlines and dismanagements. Moreover, the incriminate against ours. But our international carriers have had some very profitable years, even in the presence of these handicaps; since sults when faced with dramatically the reduced profits of the last year elevated fuel costs, high interest

or two can clearly be attributed to other unfavorable circumstances, there seems to be no reason to use the subsidies as a justification for abandoning our pro-competitive

Opponents point, finally, to the poor profitability of U.S. carriers on international routes in 1980 and 1981. In fact, their results have dustry - whether competitive, monopolistic or regulated - was bound to suffer disappointing reAm in 1981, the industry suffered heavier losses in real dollars back in 1974-75, when free entry and price competition were still dirty

Our domestic experience in the past several years has amply demonstrated that competition in the airline industry functions well even under adverse conditions and confers immense benefits on the traveling and shipping public.

The writer, a professor of economics at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., was formerly chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board and an economic adviser to President Carter. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Taking Human Rights Seriously

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration intends to take the human rights

When the nomination of Ernest Lefever to the human rights post in the State Department was with-drawn (many believed his concern was limited to vio-lations by Communist nations), the Reagan men took their time before sending a new name up to Congress. Leo Cherne, Leonard Garment and the columnist Michael Novak were approached; each declined, but recommended "somebody like Elliott Abrams."

Abrams, 33, is assistant secretary of state for United Nations matters: His new conservative gredentials

ed Nations matters. His neo-conservative credentials include being the stepson-in-law of Commentary magazine's editor, Norman Podhoretz, and a former aide to Sen, Daniel P. Moynihan, Abrams' nomination last week to the sensitive human rights post signals Reagan's desire to live up to his 1976 campaign

Underscoring the significance of the nomination is the policy expressed in an "eyes only" memorandum, dated Oct. 27, to Secretary Alexander Haig from Deputy Secretary William Clark and Undersecretary for Management Richard Kennedy recommending the Abrams appointment.

Fundamental Distinction'

"Human rights is at the core of our foreign poli-cy," states the Clark-Kennedy memo. "We will never maintain wide public support for our foreign policy unless we can relate it to American ideals and to the

"The fundamental distinction" between America and the Soviet bloc is a sharp difference in attitudes toward freedom, says the memo: "Our ability to resist the Soviets around the world depends in part on our ability to draw this distinction and to persuade others of it." The writers recognize that one cause of the wave of neutralism abroad is the notion of relativism: "Why arm, and why fight, if the two superpowers are morally equal? Our human rights policy must be at the center of our response."

Fine words, but to achieve credibility Washington will have to knock its friends occasionally. Here is how the new policy handles that: "If a nation, friendly or not, abridges freedom, we should acknowledge it, stating that we regret and oppose it. However ... human rights [are] not advanced by replacing a bad regime with a worse one, or a corrupt dictator with a zealous Communist Politburo."

That is a necessary straddle, but activists will hall this passage: "A human rights policy means trouble, for it means hard choices which may adversely affect certain bilateral relations. At the very least, we will have to speak honestly about our friends human rights violations and justify any decision wherein other considerations (economic, military, etc.) are determinative. There is no escaping this without destroying the credibility of our policy, for otherwise we would be simply coddling friends and criticizing

Internal Concession

In dealing with the Russians, Abrams appears to have extracted an internal concession to ensure that his will not be a cosmetic role: "This administration might possibly seek the repeal of the Jackson-Vatile Amendment," which links trade concessions to Communist nations to their willingness to allow dissident to emigrate. "Abrams has made clear," reads the memo, "that he could only support such an effort in memo, "that he could only support such an effortula the context of the sort of agreement reached between Jackson and Kissinger in 1975. To seek repeal without such an agreement would, in his view, make a mockery of our human rights policy..."

The memo contains a wistful paragraph suggesting that "we should move away from human rights as a term, and begin to speak of "individual rights," positical rights and 'civil liberties." Presumably this is because "human" rights have been mistaken by some to mean an entitlement not to starva Still, the name

to mean an entitlement not to starve. Still, the name-changing notion is wrongheaded: "human" rights in rooted in Locke's "natural rights," put in French phrase as "the rights of man" and changed by Eleanor Roosevelt at the United Nations to "human

rights" to include women.
In the Reagan espousal of that policy, the good guys have won. Hats off to the beleaguered secretary of state; let us hope he does not find the public perusal of his interoffice mail too great an annoy ance. We should be prepared to wade through reams of soporific eyes-only or teeth-only memos to find one line like "A human rights policy means trouble."

Unless it means trouble, a human rights policy means trouble.

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Herald Tribune

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Let Severely Deformed Babies Die, Poll of British Pediatricians Says

LONDON - Seventy percent of British pediatricians who answered a television questionnaire believe severely handicapped bahies rejected by parents should be allowed to die, according to a television documentary being screened Monday by the British

Two public opinion polls, one before the recent trial of a pedia-trician. Dr. Leonard Arthur. 55, who allowed a 3-day-old Down's Syndrome (mongolism) baby to die, and one during the trial, showed an increase in the number of people who also believe such babies should be allowed to die by withholding medical treatment. Dr. Arthur was acquitted last week of attempted murder.

A Market Opinion and Research Institute poll during the 18day trial last month and published in the Sunday Telegraph showed 59 percent of those questioned thought handicapped babies rejected by parents should be allowed to die.

A MORI poll for the BBC's "Panorama" program before the trial showed 46 percent of these questioned the program of the strial showed 46 percent of these questioned the program of the strial showed 46 percent of these questioned the program of the strial showed 46 percent of

trial showed 46 percent of those questioned thought everything should be done to save a child's life, no matter how severe its

In answer to another question which included no reference to the parents' view, 60 percent of those questioned in the second MORI poll said the decision to let a baby live or die should

depend on the severity of its handicap.

The BBC's Panaroma program sent a questionnaire to Britain's 1,500 pediatricians. Of the 280 doctors who answered, 70 percent said they thought a spina bifida (spinal column defect) baby rejected by its parents was better off dead, the program, previewed for the press, reported.

Filty-seven percent of the doctors said they would not recom-mend life-saving surgery for a Down's Syndrome baby rejected by

Former CIA Agent Describes **Favors to American Officials**

By Jeff Gerth

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Frank E. Terpil, a fugitive former agent for the CIA, has described favors and payoffs involving a State Department employee and certain military and intelligence officials in a television interview.

Mr. Terpil said he and Edwin P. Wilson, another former CIA agent wanted on charges of illegally ship-ping explosives and training terror-ists for Libya, "took care of" U.S. military officers in Iran in the days of the shah in return for valuable inside information on Iranian de-

fense procurement practices. In an interview last week in Beirut, which was shown Sunday on the CBS program "60 Min-utes", Mr. Terpit also said he was aware of active-duty CIA officials who privately sell inside classified information to foreign countries

via commercial companies. He provided no details or evidence to substantiate his charges, which, if true, would involve viola-

tions of U.S. statutes. Mr. Terpil, who had the Control of States last year, also acknowledged he could provide "favors" for high officials of the U.S. passport off-Mr. Terpil, who fled the United ice. The CBS report noted that U.S. authorities are investigating a State Department official to whom Mr. Terpil loaned about \$40,000, and U.S. law enforcement authorities have confirmed the existence

It has previously been reported that's what he knows."

that U.S. authorities are also investigating the relationship between Mr. Wilson and certain military and intelligence officials, including an allegation of bribery involving a company controlled by Mr. Wil-

Mr. Terpil was convicted in ab-sentia in New York last year of conspiring to sell machine guns, unition and lethal poisons. His co-defendant in that case, Gary Korkola, an arms merchant,

also lives in Beirut and appeared on the same TV program.

U.S. authorities have focused their attention on Mr. Wilson, who is a fugitive in Libya. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Terpil went separate ways in about 1977, according to former

associates of both men. Mr. Terpil, who was discharged from the CIA about 10 years ago for misappropriation of funds and onother charges, described the motivation of former intelligence and military officials involved in the nether world of international arms selling and covert operations.

In response to a question about how a CIA employee turns from working for his country "into becoming a renegade spook for hire," Mr. Terpil compared his switch to that of a TV cameraman who leaves his network and jumps "out on his own."

"A buck is a buck is a buck," Mr. Terpil said, adding that once a person is a spy, "that's his only, that's primarily his livelihood,

White House **Backs Strong Rights Stand**

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An adminis-tration official has said that President Reagan has approved a State Department memorandum outlining a strong human rights policy in foreign affairs.

James T. Baker, the White House chief of staff, said Sunday that the memorandum, which calls for an evenhanded approach allowing criticism of friendly as well as adversary nations, did not constitute "any significant change in

Mr. Baker said on a television news program that the administration had not reversed its policy of using what it described as "quiet diplomacy" instead of public rhetoric in attempting to influence nations where human rights were

seen to be violated. The president's position is: We will speak out where it is necessary in order to emphasize his concern and commitment to human rights," Mr. Baker said, "and where that's not necessary, he will deal with it through the quiet di-plomacy approach he spoke of during the campaign and when he first came into office."

The State Department memorandum of Oct. 27 called for a strong human rights element in U.S. foreign policy as a counter to both domestic and foreign criticism of what appeared to many to be a Reagan administration reluctance to speak out on the issue when friendly nations were in-

It accompanied a recommenda-tion backing the appointment of Elliott Abrams to the post of as-sistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs. The appointment of Mr. Abrams was announced on Oct.

In the memorandum approved by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the State Department argued that the United States cannot hope to offer a credible alter-native to either the Soviet Union and what it sees as the rising tide of neutralism unless it takes a strong position on political freedom and civil rights.

2 in Red Brigades Cite Palestinians

CAGLIARI, Sardinia -- Two members of the Red Brigades who have turned state's evidence in a trial of two other members of the urban guerrilla group have said they received a shipment of submachine guns and hand grenades from Palestinian guerrillas in Italy,

according to court records.

Carlo Bozzo and Gianluigi Cristiani said they met with several dissident members of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Mestre, near Venice. Mr. Bozzo and Mr.

Lovers in Park Are Arrested in Malaysian Raid

The Associated Pres KUALA LUMPUR - Fourteen couples were arrested for committing khalwat, or close proximity, at a city park and will be charged in religious courts. Moslem religious affairs

officials said Monday.
They added that the 28 lovers, who have been released on 100 ringgits (\$44.03) bail pending appearance in Moslem court, were caught by religious officials who raided the park between late Saturday night and early Sunday morning. Malaysia is a Moslem country and under Moslem laws

commit khwhvat Khatwat includes unmarried couples holding hands, kissing and having sexual relations. Normally those found guilty are fined and released.

here unmarried couples cannot

Mrs. Whitmire **Runoff Favorite** In Houston Race

New York Times Service HOUSTON — City Controller Kathryn J. Whitmire is the favorite to win a runoff election on Nov. 17 against Jack Heard, the Harris County sheriff, and become may-or. Mrs. Whitmire, 35, led a field of 15 candidates with 36 percent of the vote and Sheriff Heard, 63, was second with 24.5 percent in the Nov. 3 election, which saw Mayor Jim McConn go down to defeat as a distant third.

Blacks are considered the key to the runoff. On Nov. 3, Mrs. Whit-mire received 20.8 percent of the vote among low-income blacks, compared to 3.3 percent won by Sheriff Heard, a conservative.

The campaign was essentially fought over who could best maintain adequate public services as the city grows explosively. Mrs. Whitmire, a certified public accountant who ran an accounting firm with her husband before his death, stressed her management skills both in private business and as

Cristiani took the weapons from Mestre to Genoa by train in suitcases, the records say.

Mr. Cristiani told investigators that PLO leaders, including Yasser Arafat, were against furnishing arms to the Red Brigades.

"But there was a certain group of both low- and high-level offi-cials, military commanders, who were in favor of it," he added. leaders were unaware the arms shipments were being made,

Court Allows Sealed Ballots to Be Counted in New Jersey

TRENTON, N.J. -- The New Jersey Supreme Court ruled Monday to allow the counting of emer-gency ballots in Essex County in determining the outcome of New Jersey's gubernatorial election last

The court voted, 6-0, to uphold lower court decision to count the ballots, which were sealed after voting machines in the county broke down. One justice did not

Although the court's order was effective immediately, officials did not know when the count would

On Sunday, the unofficial count showed Thomas H. Kean, a Republican, leading by only 1,947 votes out of more than 2.28 million. On Monday, however, sourcas said that revisions in tallies from Monmouth County gave several hundred additional votes to his Democratic challenger, Rep. James J. Florio. It was not immediately known how much the adjustments would reduce Mr. Kean's lead.

Lawyers for Rep. Florio filed a legal brief late Saturday requesting that the Essex County ballots be unsealed and counted, while lawyers for Mr. Kean delivered papers Sunday to the seven justices argu-ing that the ballots should remain sealed because they were delivered

Mr. Kean's staff does not want the ballots included in the final tally, which had been scheduled to be certified Monday. Rep. Florio won big in Essex County, which is Mr. Kean's home base but includes the

Pogrom Recalled As W. Germans Warn of Nazism

The Associated Press BONN - Public figures warned

of a resurgence of Nazism as West Germans on Monday marked the 43d anniversary of "Crystal Night," the violent outbreak of Nazi persecution of Jews.

Memorial services were held at the Dachau and Flossenburg concentration camp sites.

Wolfgang Mischnick, parlia-mentary floor leader of the Free Democratic Party, said public opinion on extremist rightists has changed since early last year, when "four of five West Germans were convinced that neo-Nazis are relatively harmless crazies." Now, Mr. Mischnick said, 56 percent of West Germans believe "right-wing ex-uremist groups represent a danger for our democracy."

Heinz Galinski, chairman of the

Berlin Jewish Community, called on the European Parliament to take "effective measures" against the increase of neo-Nazi terror attacks and other activities in Euheavily Democratic city of New-ark. The News Election Service said that as many as 300 ballots

could be involved Regardless of the outcome, the New Jersey secretary of state.

Donald Lan. predicted that the closeness of the contest would lead to a recount. New Jersey has never conducted a statewide recount. which must be made before Satur-

Kraigher visits Romania

The Associated Press Bucharest — Yugoslav President Sergei Kraigher arrived in Bucharest Monday for an "official and friendly" visit at the invitation of Romanian President and Communist Party chief Nicolae Ceausescu. Romania's news media did not disclose details of the visit, but regular meetings between leaders of the neighboring countries are custom-

day and filed with Superior Court judges in disputed counties.

In Washington, meanwhile, the Democratic National Committee was considering whether to ask for a Justice Department investigation into Republican patrols at state polls on Election Day.

The Republican groups displayed posters at inner city polls which read: "Warning. This area is being patrolled by the National Ballot Security Task Force. It is a crime to falsify a ballot or to violate election laws."

On Saturday the Democratic committee asked Prof. Drew Days of Yale Law School to determine if there were grounds for a U.S. investigation. Mr. Days, who served as assistant attorney general for civil rights under President Jimmy Carter, said he expected to have an

answer within a few days.

A spokesman for Mr. Kean said

he was not concerned by the threat of the investigation because the task force had done nething wrong. The Republicans claim the patrol was intended to ensure an

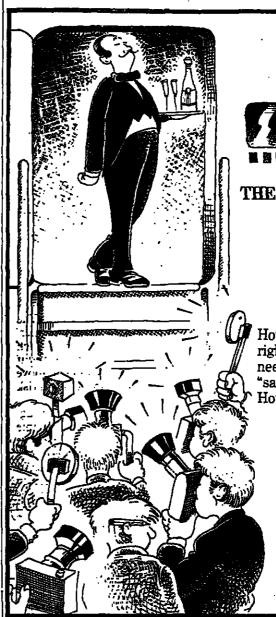
honesi election. Rev. S. Howard Woodson Jr., pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church in Trenton, Monate was scheduled to open a Trenton heco-quarters for a drive called "Right to Vote 1981," which was seeking affidavits from unyone believing

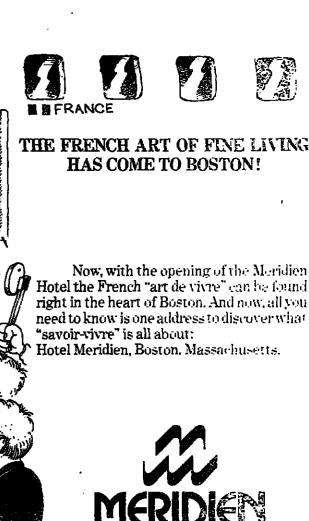
Philippine Flood Toll Is 14

he was intimidated by the Republi-

can effort.

United Press International MANILA — Rescuers retrieved the bodies of a family of four buried in a landslide, bringing to 14 the number of flood-related deaths in Lucena, 60 miles (98 kilometers) southeast of Manula, reports said







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Historian Will Durant, 96, Dies Two Weeks After Wife

By Richard West Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - Will Durant. 96, the Pulitzer Prize historian, Saturday at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, two days after his

Mr. Durant died without having been informed of the death of his wife and collaborator. Ariel, 83, who died two weeks ago at their

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long illness.
Mr. Durant was best known for

OBITUARIES

the 11-volume "Story of Civilization," written partly with his wife. The 10th book of that series, "Rousseau and Revolution," won the Pulitizer Prize for literature in

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Some critics said the Durants were popularizers of history, not serious scholars, but others said they had the remarkable gift of making past ages accessible to con-

Paradoxical Views

The views of Mr. Durant, a former Catholic seminarian, were often paradoxical Mr. Durant said he lost his Catholic faith when a

young man after reading Darwin's "Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man" and Marx's "Das Kapital" and "Communist Manifesto" before taking his bachelor of arts degree at St. Peter's College in Jersey City, N.J., in 1907.

He said later that "'Origin of Species' turned me inside out by showing man as a trousered ane cursed with loquacity" and that the "'Communist Manifesto' set me on fire with socialist ardor."

Mr. Durant said he always realized, though, that Christ was the greatest figure in history and that mankind's search for God was primarily responsible for the march

"Communism — complete equality - is a Utopian dream that never will come true," Mr. Durant said when he was a lecturof California, Los Angeles in 1935.

The will to power, greed, ambition, and the love of family are human traits that cannot be discovered. vorced from the human mind. Na-

ture is not a Communist.' In 1957, Mr. Durant predicted the return of religion to Russia by the end of this century. It will come about through disillusionment in the present system, he said. Mr. Durant once attributed the upsurge of crime in America in the last 20 years or so to a decline in morals brought about by people turning away from religion.

Taught at Ferrer School

Mr. Durant was born in North Adams, Mass., in 1885 to parents of French-Canadian Catholic stock. After graduating from St.
Peter's, he taught Latin, French,
English and geometry at another
Catholic institution, Seton Hall College, South Orange, N.J., then entered the seminary at Seton Hall to study for the priesthood.

He left the seminary in 1911 to

libertarian institution in New York City, where he met his future wife and collaborator, 13-year-old Ida Kaufman, one of his pupils whom he took to calling Ariel, after the spirit from Shakespeare's "The Tempest," because she was "as strong and brave as a boy, and as

swift and mischievous as an elf." "From the first moment there was something in Ariel that captured my eyes and possessed my memory," Mr. Durant recalled later. "I was attracted by her high spirits. She laughed and sang with the innocence of a girl who had never known theology."

Two years later the scholarly

Durant and the teen-age Jewish girl from Russia were married at New York City Hall.

To support his young wife, Mr. Durant served as director of the Labor Temple School in New York City and, in 1917, as an instructor in philosophy at Columbia University. He also took his doctorate in philosophy at Columbia in 1917.

They had one great ambition in those years: to have enough money to devote their lives to historical scholarship. They realized this wish in 1926, when Mr. Durant published his "The Story of Philosophy," which became a best seller.

Wife's Research

The Durants collaborated on eight books, including the last five volumes of "The Story of Civilization". Mr. Durant wrote 17 more books on his own, but his wife did a lot of the research.

The moved to Los Angeles in 1943. In a Spanish colomal-type house in the Hollywood Hills they completed volumes 3 through 11 of the "Civilization" series, along with "A Dual Biography," "The Lessons of History" and "Interpre-



Will Durant ... in a 1975 photograph

Mr. Durant emphasized that historiography can never be a science.
When he addressed the Authors
Club in Hollywood in May of last vear, he asked: "Has it ever occurred to you that death is a blessing? Death makes life possible. If we all lived and lived we'd be choking each other for a breath of air. Somebody has got to get out of the way to make place for a new

Maj. Gen. Avraham Orly

TEL AVIV (AP) — Maj. Gen. Avraham Orly, 51, the former administrative coordinator in Israelioccupied territories and one of the first paratroopers in the Israeli Army, died Sunday.

Robert G. Chollar

DAYTON, Ohio (UPI) - Robest G. Chollar, 67, chairman of the

Donor Nations Reluctant to Finance FAO, Question Its Approach to World Hunger

By Ann Crittenden New York Times Service

ROME — The Food and Agriculture Organization, the oldest and largest of the four world hunger relief agencies based here, is facing the most serious challenge to its activities since its founding

The major industrialized countries, which contribute more than 70 percent of the agency's budget, are becoming increasingly skeptical about its approach to the prob-lem of world hunger. And the

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United States, in particular, is more reluctant to finance FAO ac-

The agency has several major functions: providing information on all aspects of the global food system, dispensing food relief and providing technical assistance in agriculture to developing nations. But disillusionment with the FAO has meant that some of its functions have begun to be taken over by other international food organ-

Deteriorated Relations

"Relations between the Western donor countries and the FAO have deteriorated to such a point that the United Nations system's capacity to deal with food issues is threatened," said Richard Gardner, the ambassador to Italy under the Carter administration.
One major criticism is that the

FAO has accepted some of the confrontational rhetoric of the Third World and allowed relations not just with donors but with other teriorate.

The Western nations also chalenge the organization's emphasis on providing an expensive "safety net" of food aid and food stockpiles in poor nations. This may guarantee that people do not go hungry, critics say, but the very existence of such a guarantee also tends to perpetuate the inept agri-cultural policies that helped cause food shortages in the first place.

And World Bank economists

say, the FAO's frequently pes-simistic assessments of the world food situation can, by encouraging large purchases of grain by poor countries, have a destructive im-

"They have a Malthusian, crisis mentality that is defeatist, and it can cost poor countries dearly," said Graham Donaldson, an Australian who handles the World Bank's cooperative programs with

Errors of Commi

To all this, people in the food organization reply that there is, after all, no perfect way to get food to the hungry — that the FAO's errors, if indeed they are errors. are at least errors of commission.

The agency's director general, Edouard Saouma, said: Those who criticize us should remember that the FAO provides only I mil-lion tons of food aid a year, compared with 8 million tons provided bilaterally. And if that aid declines, it will not be replaced by

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Mr. Saouma also defended the FAO's growing budget by saying the proposed increase "is only about equal to the annual population increase in the developing

"We have a smaller budget" than the World Health Organiza-tion or Unesco, he added, "yet food is the most critical issue in

Despite Mr. Saouma's arguments, the United States, the FAO's largest donor, has decided to vote against any increase in the agency's \$279-million budget for the next two years when the question comes up for approval at the organization's 21st biennial conference, which opened here Saturday. The action is part of an across-the-board opposition to any real growth in the assessed budgets

of any part of the United Nations. Abrasive Methods Seen

Part of the food organization's problems may stem from the personality of Mr. Saouma, 55, a Lebabrasive methods have alienated many officials of the other food

Indeed, as many of the officials interviewed see it, some of the food organization's initiatives have as much to do with Mr. Saouma's desire to build and maintain support for himself in the Third World as with the welfare of the eveloping countries themselves.

Elected in 1976 under provisions calling for a one-time, six-year term, Mr. Saouma soon engineered a change in the rules to permit a

second term, Although he is unopposed, his critics charge that the director gen-eral, who is able to personally dispense more than \$140 million in emergency food aid and technical assistance every year, has doled out money in return for political support. Mr. Saouma's backers call such charges ridiculous. But there is a widespread feeling that morale at the agency has deterio-

Among the more serious charges directed against the food organiza-tion is that it has failed to challenge what are often clearly counterproductive agriculture policies of its 147 member nations.

World Bank economists are also concerned about FAO plans to help developing countries build huge food stockpiles, which would add up to 18 percent of annual world food consumption.

They want to build buffer stocks so large that in some com-

tries they would be bigger than the total amount of grain traded," said Mr. Donaldson. "That means that the stuff will have to be purchased and imported, and then, because stores spoil and have to be replenished every year, the grain will have to be resold on the world markets. The major beneficiaries of these schemes will probably be

Russian pigs."

Instead of these vast, expensive "food security" programs, the do-nor countries would like to see as-sistance linked to changes in na-tional agricultural policies to encourage greater food production. "Last year, the director general

told the United Nations that, during the 1970s, 61 countries declin-ed in their per capita food produc-tion and 15 produced less food in absolute terms," said a diplomat in

"Instead of suggesting more re-sources for the FAO, this says to us that we're doing something wrong," the diplomat added. "We've been too gun-shy of tying our aid to policy changes, like higher prices for farmers."

First Farm Deficit

ROME (AP) - Mr. Sacuma on Monday condemned spending on arms instead of food, and warned that Third World nations this year are facing their first trade deficit in

Tanzania's Salim Tries Hard to Defeat U.S. Opposition on UN Job

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. -The United States has told him no eight times, but Salim A. Salim of Tanzania still hopes to persuade Washington that he is neither too radical nor too much the African nationalist to lead the United Na-

"Salim, the representative of Tanzania, of Africa, is not Salim the secretary-general," he said. "As secretary-general, he must always represent a consensus, must build a consensus. He must win the confidence of conflicting parties."

Mr. Salim, his nation's foreign minister at the age of 39, is a husky man who jogs in the heat of Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, in a losing battle to hold down his weight. He speaks in earnest tones, insisting that the test for secretarygeneral should be "a person's integrity and sense of fair play," not the public, political views he has voiced in the past.

The Security Council has gone through eight ballots to choose a secretary-general. On three, Mr. Salim collected at least the minimum nine votes, but the U.S. veto blocked him. Washington has also voted against him on the other five. He is still in the race, however, because China, on all eight rounds, has just as firmly vetoed the incumbent, Kurt Waldheim.

The United States declines to explain its position. But informally, U.S. diplomats have indicated that the Reagan administration does not trust Mr. Salim. They doubt that he would act impartially on issues involving South Africa or Israel, they fear he is too independent and they regard him as a Third World radical in contrast to the conservative and Western Mr. Waldheim of Austria.

There would be no reason for South Africa to doubt my integri-ty." Mr. Salim said, but "I can't be impartial on apartheid. Who can

Spanish Prisoners End Hunger Strike Protest

MADRID — All but about a dozen of the 2,000 prisoners in Barcelona's Modelo prison have ended a weeklong hunger strike that was called in protest against what they said was the govern-ment's failure to fulfill promises of prison reform, a prison official

The inmates did not explain why they ended their action Sunday. A hunger strike in September by more than a third of Spain's prison population was ended on an understanding that the government was acting with urgency on their demands, Justice Ministry officials

However, he said; "If I was sec-retary-general, I would not make myself the foe of any member state. I am the secretary-general of all 156 states. That is borne out by my record."

The question is particularly acute since South Africa resists a plan to grant independence to South-West Africa or Namibia asserting that elections there would be supervised by a "biased" United Nations that would provide peacekeepers in a demilitar

In his speeches at the United Nations, Mr. Salim has frequently spoken of his "brothers" in the "gallant" band of guerrilla fighters resisting South African rule in Namibia. But his remarks have been more restrained than those of officials of other African states. He has, on occasion, even referred to the Pretoria government without employing the automatic epither, "racist regime."

He recalled that as president of the Security Council in 1976, he met with R. F. Botha, South Africa's representative, now the foreign minister. Despite the absence of Tanzanian relations with South; Africa, Mr. Salim said, he was a UN officer and ignored his gov-

ernment's position.

Tanzania, like other African nations, broke relations with Israel, the 1967 Middle East war. and Mr. Salim has delivered dozens of addresses deploring Israeli actions and upholding Palestinian! rights. However, his speeches frequently underline the right of lsra-el to exist as well as the right of Palestinian Arabs to a state of

Mr. Salim was ambassador to Egypt at the age of 22. Ten years later he earned a master's degree! from Columbia University while leading Tanzania's delegation.

Israel Poll Finds 44% Back Pullout

TEL AVIV - Israelis are almost equally divided as to whether the final withdrawal of their troops from the Sinai should be delayed because of the assassination of Sadat, according to an opinion poll

published Monday. The poll, carried out by the Public Opinion Research Institute for the independent newspaper Ha'aretz, showed that 43.3 percent favored a delay in the withdrawal while 44.2 percent wanted it com-

pleted by the end of next April, as provided for in the Camp David peace agreements with Egypt.

The poll, conducted late last month, also said that 52 percess believed President Hosni Muharak of Egypt would continue the Camp David peace process with Israel, while 21 percent thought he would

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Malenal Herri

Taxes and Art in France By Source Melikian Thus, at the top end of the market, then

By Source Melikian

PARIS — The French government has finally gone back on its initial intention to treat artistic possessions as just another part of its citizens' private fortune. Works of art will therefore not be subjected to the wealth tax voted by the French National Assembly.

But the wealth tax has not been suppressed alto-

gether. It has been subtly but effectively reintroduced through an amendment initiated by Michel Debré, a member of the opposition, whereby any work of art sold abroad after obtaining the official export license requested for any such sale, shall be subject to the wealth tax.

To appreciate the impact of this provision, it must be realized that the value of art in the French market bears no relationship to its international value. The Picasso self-portrait of 1901 owned by a Value. The Picasso self-portrait of 1901 owned by a French businesswoman that was sold in New York for \$5.83 million after having been given a presale estimate of "\$2 million plus" by Sotheby's experts would have been given a maximum \$400,000-\$500,000 value on the French market — there just aren't buyers in France prepared to pay more.

Overall, the government's 11th-hour reconsi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

deration of its original plan was requested by President Francois Mitterrand and the reason officially given was the president's concern that artistic creation should be encouraged and that buyers should not be deterred from acquiring contemporary art. The reasoning seems to be that fabulous masterpieces bought now for a few thousand francs might come to be worth millions, and, as such, be taxable in the foreseeable future.

Unstated but more plausible are other reasons. First and foremost was the belated realization that by being forced underground, the market would pose serious threats to the national heritage — le patrimoine artistique - with important works of

art slipping quietly across the border.

A second, equally compelling, cause is the technical difficulty of assessing the commercial value of works of art. At any auction, prices actually fetched are frequently above or below presale estimates by 50 percent or more. There just would not be enough experts in the country to cope with the thousands of litigations that would inevitably have

Yet another consideration seems to have been the unfairness of penalizing those who have inher-ited important works of art but have no cash. That is generally the case with deceased artists' widows

and children, or scions of impoverished families. The last consideration, ironically, is the only one that can be said to have been fully met by the government's turnabout. For contrary to what has been widely suggested, the French art market is not back to square one.

First there is the Debré amendment.

To this must be added the fact that in recent months, French authorities have, by all accounts, developed a tendency to deny export licenses to even those works of art that are of no interest to French museums. All professionals complain about customs harassment unparalleled in the Western world. The curtain is being pulled down, rather than up, over the French market — in apparent disregard of EEC rules.

Thus, at the top end of the market, there remains a serious possibility that art will go underground. For different reasons, this may also happen at the lower end.

The idea that art might be subjected to taxation had never occurred to most Frenchmen and the latest turmoil has frightened them. Modest collectors have been more scared than wealthy buyers, because they spend much more than they can afford on art anyway and, above all, because many of them own a few splendid pieces that are now worth immensely more than what they paid for them 10 or 20 years ago. Small or not, many art buyers now make it clear that they intend to stay put in the future.

The less said, the better. Henceforth, art of whatever value will be shrouded in secrecy, with all the damaging consequences that this involves for museums - no loans, no donations, no more access to pieces of documentary consequence.

Hedge Against Inflation

Secrecy aside, the major consequence of the lat-est measures is likely to be a tremendous boost to very expensive art buys — virtually the only hedge against inflation left that is now immune from taxation. It is difficult to guess the extent to which this may set off the shutting down of French borders. It certainly will not be enough in the upper-most bracket, from the franc equivalent of \$500,000 upward — local buyers do not have that money available for art. Any French resident who has gone on record, either through art publications or previous loans to exhibitions, as owning a work worth anywhere from \$2 million to \$5 million can consider his assets to have been reduced overnight by as much as two-thirds, unless he knows for sure they would be allowed out of France - a remote contingency under present circumstances.

It is in the lower bracket, from about \$45,000 to \$450,000, and chiefly in the "easier" categories requiring no highly specialized comoisseurship, that the boost is likely to be most apparent — Impressionist and modern masters, 18th-century furniture of a very fine order not exceeding \$100,000 to \$200,000. Highly important graphics and drawings will go through the roof — they can be neatly slipped into attaché cases.

An intimation of the new trend was given on Oct. 21 at a Drouot sale conducted by the auctioneer Jean-Louis Picard with the assistance of the expert Denise Rousseau, when a Toulonse-Lantrec lithograph was bought for a world-record 259,000 francs by a Frenchman outbidding a Japa-

Nontaxable Assets

This, of course, may not last long. Very shortly, the problem for auctioneers will not be whom to sell to but where to get the goods from - owners will hang on to art possessions as nontaxable as-

A downward trend might, on the contrary, affect highly specialized fields where people buy for pleasure, not for investment.

In short, the havoc caused by rash talk and illinformed improvisation in this complex, highly sensitive field has not been undone, even if the worst has been spared. It would take a sophisticated set of measures to do the job. The French government, pressed by other urgent matters, is unlikely to give the problem another thought. Too bad for le patrimoine and the artistic life of France, where collectors play a vital, little-understood role.

The Transformation of Lisa Into Queen Noor

By Carla Hall

Washington Pest Service
WASHINGTON — There is no Queen Noor al-Hussein — light of Hussein and queen of all Jordan for the last 3½ years. "I'm not referred to now as I was several to a way to be a way years ago," she says, "but I feel Noor. I'm sure that has a lot to do with the way His Majesty has made it my name in feeling. Before, he called me Lisa . . . In fact. Lisa is not another person, but I don't respond as naturally to

The transition was quick, but not necessarily easy, from Prince-ton-trained planner and designer to international celebrity in the Middle East. "All of a sudden, I was a wife, a queen, a mother," she says. "All of a sudden I was inspecied and analyzed. I had tre-mendous resonsibilities to the

Support and Peace

For him, she says, she must be a wellspring of support and peace. And of herself: I think he cares very much about my happiness. He has encouraged me from the start. He has given me an open ticket to go out there. He says in retrospect that there was never any time he felt that he should pull me back. He left me on my own. At times I wished he had advised me or guided me."

She was 26 when she married King Hussein and converted to Islam. She graduated from Prince-ton in 1974, an architecture major, the daughter of Najeeb Halaby, former chief executive of Pan American World Airways. At the time she met Hussein, who had already had three wives, she was working for Royal Jordanian Air-lines as director of facilities, planning and design. She and her fa-ther had dinner with the king in February, 1978. When he proposed three months later, he gave her a thick gold ring with rows of tiny diamonds.

As she sits in the Blair House reception room, on the last leg of a state visit to Washington, the ring



glistens on her right hand. Her hands are clasped, her blond hair spills over her shoulders, her blue eyes are luminous. There is about her an air of sophistication and control, and she speaks easily but carefully in a clipped, deep-throat-ed voice that has a hint of an Ara-

Sister in Texas

She sees her parents infrequently. Her 26-year-old sister, Alexa, who lives in Dallas and "loves children," didn't see her youngest nephew, Hashim, until he was 4 months old. "We're separated by time and space," she says. "They're not close to an immediate awareness of what I do. They don't see it. It's impossible to describe."

She went back to Princeton last week to give a speech and talk to students. One asked what she does all day, provoking giggles. "This is a question that everyone wants to

The energy crisis has made the lowering

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Another Rhöne-Poulenc composite used in

of automobile fuel consumption a major

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in currently employed by Renault, Peugeot S.A.,

and other automobile makers in radiators, gear

temperatures as high as 250°C. Applications in

automobiles include piston skirts, synchronizing

know," she says. "There is no typi-cal day in my life."

But here is a start: Noor and Hussein have breakfast together almost every morning. On Fridays — their day of rest — they sleep in until 11 a.m. "We have one peaceful beginning moment of the day. It's nice. It starts the day off well." She pauses, and says almost wistfully, "It's one of the few moments we have together, and we can sort of digest the morning together."

Not totally undisturbed, though, since they are joined by their chil-dren — 19-month-old Hamza and 5-month old Hashim - and two other children from Hussein's pre-vious marriages. Other children live away from home, but during vacations there are sometimes 10 children, from all the marriages,

They have dinners together as well, usually seated casually on if His Majesty thought it cushions on the floor. "We might appropriate. And he did."

watch a video," she says. "I'm sure when my entourage comes they would love to watch more American television." Sometimes friends will come over. Even when Hussein works until 11 p.m. or midnight, they watch a film before retiring. "We love films like Singing in the Rain,' and romantic comedies. There are some things that Walter Matthau has made that are very entertaining. It's lovely to watch something very funny at the end of a long hard day."

They live in Amman in a twostory house that Noor says is too small for their style and their children. They have a housekeeper and cook, and they sometimes enter-tain heads of state there. "We live very simply and informally,"

For Men Only

Heads of state are received downstairs in the sitting rooms. When they bring their wives, Noor might have dinner with them. But when they come alone to talk with Hussein, she eats elsewhere. "No, that would be all men and it would be a working dinner," she says.
"I'm not a politician or a policy
maker, though I do work for certain policies in certain areas. As far as His Majesty discussing affairs of state with another head of state, it's not an appropriate forum for me to be part of at all... That would be the same in this country. No, it's not frus-trating and it's not unusual . . the job and the position I'm trying to develop is one that is complementary to His Ma-jesty. It's not either a substitute or the No. 2 man or woman."

Still, several years ago, she "re-quested permission" to receive the president of Iraq. "Because he was coming to my house. I felt I should receive him in the house with His Majesty — just for that purpose and nothing more . That's something that had never been done before. I wasn't trying to set a new precedent or make a dra-matic gesture. I just thought it would be nice on the human level if His Majesty thought it would be

She denies any rumors of rifus in their marriage, particularly reports that Hussein and she had separate living quarters and that she was not allowed in his. "We laughed when we read it," she says with a low chuckle. "We don't have space in the house for there to be separate quarters. His Majesty chortled. He laughed uproariously. He said, 'Quarters? What quarters?'

Help for Women

Noor paints an optimistic picture for women in a part of the world that has a reputation for subordinating women to men.

His Majesty has high respect for women, He approved the ap-pointment of a woman to the Cabinet. And he supports new laws and regulations making it easier for women to work in the country. He has a lot of respect for the capabilities of women . . . He wants women to take part in the development of the country as naturally and smoothly as possible,"

A minute later, King Hussein opens the door and looks in on his opens the door and looks in on his wife. "How was your morning?" he asks her quietly. "See you up-stairs?" He departs after giving Noor a kiss on each cheek. "We always connect during the day like that," she says. "In the last few days, it's been like ships passing in

Sometimes Noor travels with Hussein, taking a secretary and a nanny and a nurse when the two young children are on the trip. Two Jordanian security men also accompany her. "Some Arab countries I would travel to, some not." Some Arab countries don't have a 🔭 policy of receiving women — that is not their national custom. And that is why I might not attend a meeting with an Arab head of state --- even a social function. It's their custom and we respect it."

She is asked whether that troubles her. "No, not at all," she says. "It's not worth it, really. It's not putting me down. It's not putting women down. It's their own national custom...and we don't interfere in their affairs or their so-

Bernstein Completes His 'Tristan'

By David Stevens

no dry run, but even the exuberant ductors, and he built up the oraback by the amount of last-minute excitement injected into the fi-nal run-through of the third act of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" here on Friday.

About 24 hours before the per-- a dress rehearsal in name, but before a paying public
— it was learned that the Tristan, Peter Hofmann, had laryngitis and was forbidden by doctors to sing if the expected to take part in the nore important performances sunday and tonight. in a regular spera house this would be crisis mough, but a few phone calls would probably turn up a replacenent so the show could go on.

But this was the climax of a project of a lifetime. Bernstein, vho has never conducted "Trisin its entirety, had arranged with the Bavarian Radio and the hillips recording firm to do the de-nanding work one act at a time, to se broadcast on television and ralio as well as recorded. This meant avish rehearsal time and well-restd singers. But a different Tristan n Act 3 would send the recording reject down the drain.

In the event, it was discovered hat the tenor Heribert Steinbach, tho had two lines to sing as Melot 1 Act 3, has sung Tristan in Ger-ian opera houses, and after he as tracked down he rehearsed ith Bernstein into the small hours of Friday morning. Steinbach went n Friday, with a score at hand, and while his was not a perform nce for the ages, he acquitted imself heroically and earned a ouple of heroic Bernstein emraces at the end.

Hofmann's vocal cords got their eeded rest, and the young tenor, ho is singing his first Tristan, ent on last night and is reported eady for tonight's broadcast per-

If the Friday dress rehearsal is ny indication, tonight's perform-nce should be a thrilling concluion to an ambitious project and

Philips should have a "Tristan" recording to stand up to any in the catalog. Bernstein's reading was International Hereld Tribune

Catalog. Bernstein's reading was spacious, in the grand manner of the great prewar Wagnerian conductors, and he built up the orbows, in particular from the brass bows, in particular from the brass bows, and there mad scene with impressive care and characteristic fervor. Clearly his work with the Bavarian Radio Orchestra had borne rich fruit: the

orchestra is one of Germany's very

solid ensembles, but here they played in a truly exalted manner The cast is as fine as could be assembled anywhere today. Hildegard Behrens as Isolde sang her final scene radiantly, her soprano cutting through the orchestra without stridency. Bernd Weiki was a warmly moving Kurvenal, Hans Sotin a King Mark of resonant no-bility, and Yvonne Minton convincing and passionate in Bran-

gaene's short appearance. The less-er roles were well taken, including the emergency appearance of Karl

filled in for Steinbach in Melot's

and woodwind sections, and there was a large bouquet of flowers, well earned, for the flawless English horn soloist. Marie-Lise

The performance in the Herculessaal of the Munich Residenz was semi-staged for television pur poses, with stylized, quasi-medieval costumes for the singers, mini mal movement, and a large painted backdrop representing a rugged seacoast, threatening gray skies and an expanse of water.

Tonight's performance is being carried direct by Bavarian televi-sion and radio, as well as by a halfdozen other West German television networks, and by the radio stations in Stuttgart and Bremen.

More London Pageantry

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — After the royal wedding, British pageantry continues with the annual Lord Mayor's

Procession through the City of London this Saturday.

The procession, which began in the 12th century as a formal celebration marking the inauguration of the new mayor, remains a tribute to both the City's leading citizens—the Lord Mayor's position is now largely a ceremonial one—

is now largely a ceremonial one — and to its diverse commerce. At 11 a.m. Saturday, an assembly of marching bagpipers, bright-ly dressed military bands and elab-orate floats — this year's theme is "transport" — will leave London

Wall, deep in the heart of the City, the financial district. The parade will pause to collect the mayor at Mansion House, his official residence, then wind its way past St. Paul's Cathedral and along Fleet Street to the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, where the mayor will be formally approved by the judges of the Queen's Bench. After an hour's

break, the procession returns to

Mansion House by way of the Em-

For those who want to make a full day of it, this year's festivities will revive the ancient tradition of an early-morning river procession. At 8:45 a.m. an entourage of boats will set off from the Chelsea docks to escort the new mayor to his home in the City.

The main parade, always a popular event, is best viewed from the least-crowded spot along Cheapside. Otherwise, arrive an hour or an hour and a half ahead of time at another point along the route. Bands will play throughout the day in Paternoster Square, behind St. Paul's, and the day's medieval celebration will conclude with fireworks at 5 p.m. at Blackfriars

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International Restaurant Guide

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PARIS - LEFT BANK

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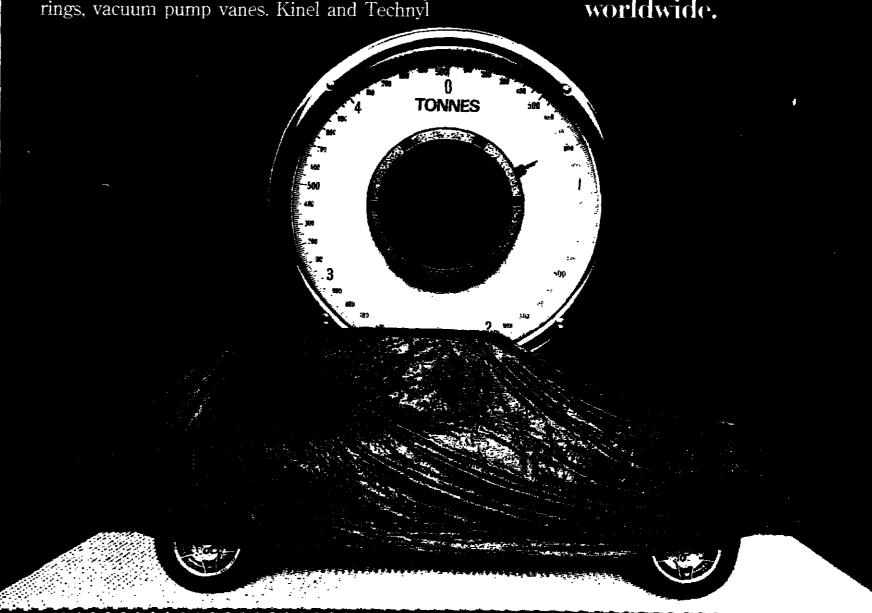
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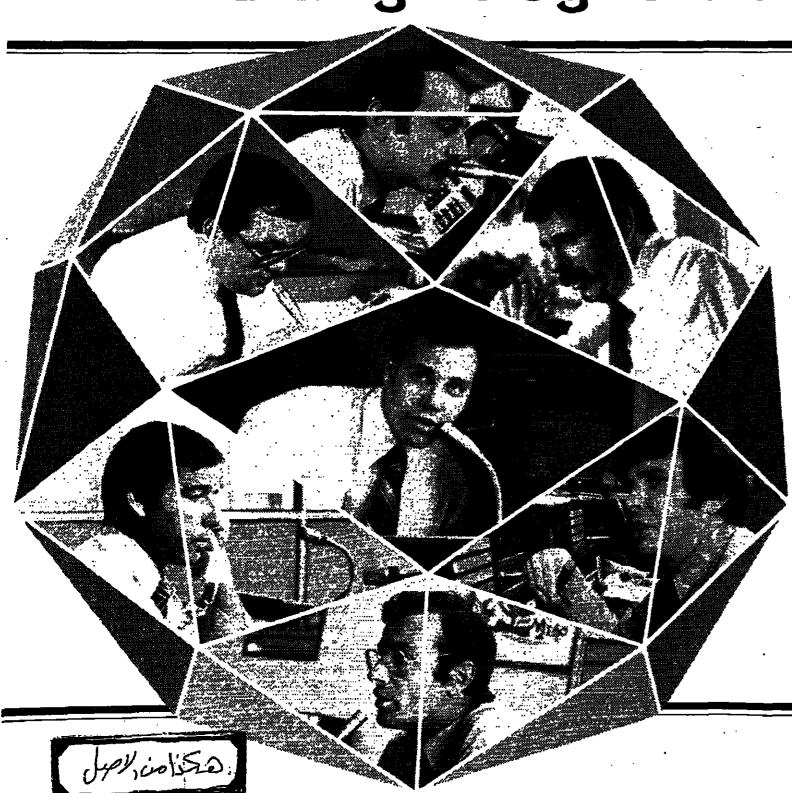
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Speed is absolutely vital in getting you the most favorable rate available when you buy or sell foreign currency. That's why the Geobankers of Manufacturers Hanover have developed a unique communications system that outspeeds both the telephone and telex.

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The Geobanking traders in conference, clockwise from the top, are: D. van der Fraenen in Brussels; F. Wirtz in Frankfurt; R.A.W. Dukes in London; N. Buratti in Milan; J.P. de Laet in Paris; and N. Röhren in Zurich. Center: A. Agostini in New York.



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Tuesday, November 10, 1981 **

All amounts in millions except per share net

Per Share.....

(of Dec.31)

262

6.78

8.987

Prices on NYSE Gain

As Banks Cut Prime

Conn. General

Lines contributing to 1980 revenu

percent prime rate is the lowest since last March.

night loans of uncommitted

reserves among banks, transac-tions typically involving billions of dollars a day — were trading Mon-

day at 131/2 percent. As recently as last Wednesday, the funds traded at 16 percent. And in early July.

the interest on federal funds aver-

aged nearly 20 percent.

Brokers said some foreign inves-

limit the reaction to the New York

Federal Reserve Bank's move to

drain reserves from the system,

which was basically viewed as a re-

continue to decline.

in quiet activity.

The federal funds rate - over-

Group life, health, annuity ...

Ind. life, health, annuity.....

\$5,279

INN

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From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK. — Prices closed
higher on the New York Stock Ex-

change Monday after moving in a narrow range all day. Analysts said investors were concerned about

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

efore finishing up 2.76 at 855.21.

age moved back and forth all day

It had been up about two points an hour before the close, dropped about four points in half an hour

and then rallied to close higher.

Advances led declines by an 8-6

margin and volume rose to 48.31

million shares from the 43,27 mil-

For the second consecutive ses-

sion, investors appeared to be trying to determine the depth and

length of the recession that has set

in. President Reagan is expected to discuss that subject in a Tuesday

Murray Weidenbaum, Council

of Economic Advisers chairman,

predicted several more months of

bad economic news followed by a rebound "in the middle of 1982 if

The market has been shaky since the government reported October

memployment soared 0.5 percent

to a six-month high of 8 percent and some observers predicted it

would move higher. The increase

reflected the severity of the reces-

A 17-percent prime lending rate

spread industrywide Monday as

most of the nation's major banks

matched a half percentage point

cut begun last week.

Bank of America, Citibank and

Chase Manhattan led banks lower-

ing their prime Monday. The move

to 17 percent was initiated Thurs-day by Chemical Bank of New York, Continental Illinois and

First National Bank of Chicago

went to 17 percent Friday. The 17

the economic outlook.

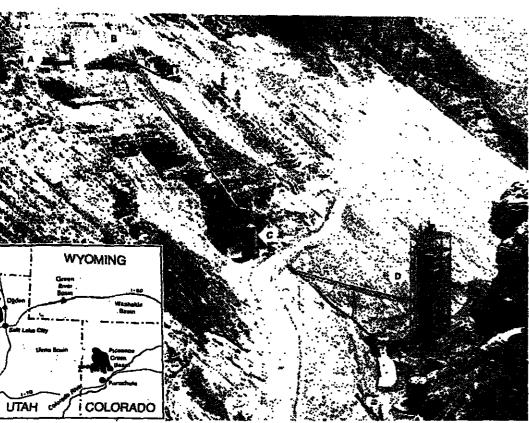
lion traded Friday.

not sooner.

Total Assets

\$5,255

7,47



In the Colony pilot project near Parachute, Colo., oil shale is taken from mine mouth (A) to crusher (B), then sent to the storage area (C) before being heated in retort, or furnance, (D) to produce oil. The shale deposits extend through Colorado to Utah and Wyoming (map inset).

Oil Shale: A \$3.4-Billion Gamble

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service
PARACHUTE, Colo. — Six months ago this dusty, western Colorado town, 17 miles from the nearest motel room and an hour's drive from a hospital, had only 300 residents, most of whom maintained a weary cynicism about yet another series of reports of

impending economic boom.

No longer. Parachute now has a population of 900, the first traffic light has been installed, the price of commercial property has tripled and on a nearby

mesa the first house has just been completed in a new community that eventually will house 25,000 persons. Behind it all is oil shale. In the mountains along Parachute Creek, Exxon and other companies have begun to pour billions of dollars into two huge projects to turn the immense reserves of oil shale into

Lower interest rates, which "should be down quite a bit more" between now and January, will

Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said the economy and stepped-up defense

Baker Optimistic

And James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, said President Reagan's policies should bring about a healthy U.S. econo-my by the middle of next year. "Admittedly we see a recession to-day," Mr. Baker said, "but the foundation has been laid to recover from that and to see an economy that is productive and that is vibrant and that is healthy by end of next spring or the start of next

Mr. Weidenbaum also told a news conference that unemployment will rise further from October's six-year high of 8 percent.

As well, the recession will wor-

sen the expected 1982 federal budget deficit, which he said will exceed the administration's \$42.1 billion target, and it will conse-

Doubters, however, remain. They note that shale (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Regan Expects **GNP** to Drop This Quarter

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. Treas-Secretary Donald T. Regan said Monday that gross national product, after adjustment for infla-tion, is likely to fall at a 3- to 3.5percent annual rate in the United States during the current quarter.

He told reporters that GNP

would also decline slightly in the first quarter of next year, but that the economy should then bounce back as the president's tax cuts go into effect.

also encourage economic recovery, Mr. Regan said, though he would not predict how far rates would de-

will remain in recession for several months but rally strongly next spring, spurred by lower interest

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Anglo American Interests Planning Merger

JOHANNESBURG - Anglo American Industrial and De Beers Industrial are completing proposals on a merger of their operations, the two members of the Anglo American financial empire said Monday.

Ordinary shares of both companies have been suspended from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange until Tuesday when an announcement on the merger plans will be made, the companies said. Anglo American Industrial holds about 26 percent of De Beers Industrial. The companies said the action was taken to consolidate the major

industrial interests of Anglo and De Beers. Anglo American has already restructured its property and insurance interests.

Government to Sell Shares in Japan Airlines

TOKYO — The Japanese government will sell 2.5 million shares of Japan Airlines to investors, including the public, next month to help reduce the national deficit, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

The sale will account for about five percent of the government holding in JAL, which totals 50.6 million shares or 40 percent, and is expected to bring in about six billion yen (\$26 million), the ministry said.

Manufacturers Hanover Unit Launches Funds International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Manufacturers Hanover Asset Management launched a short-term dollar money market fund and a longer-term multi-currency bond fund on Monday. The Guernsey-based subsidiary of Manufacturers Hanover Corp. said the investment funds will issue bearer certificates and offer a choice of income or accumulation shares, with shares convertible on seven days notice.

UAW Accepts Contract Changes at Ford Plant

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT — United Auto Workers at a fourth Ford Motor plant voted Sunday to accept non-wage contract concessions in hopes of averting layoffs or a factory shutdown. Ford has said its U.S. work force cannot compete economically with overseas facilities.

The proposed changes in work rules are expected to cut Ford's opera-ting costs at the suburban Sterling Heights axle plant. The plant's work force has been reduced from 6,000 to 2,450 in three years.

The changes give Ford more flexibility in scheduling, overtime and work conditions but do not affect wages or other matters covered by the UAW's national contract with Ford, a UAW official said.

NEW ISSUE

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Key U.K. Lending Rate Cut 1/2 Point to 15% by 4 Banks

Reuters

LONDON — Four major British
banks led by National Westminster Bank cut their base rates to 15 from 15½ percent Monday. NatWest cut its deposit rate to 13

These are the pioneer plants in a new industry to unlock a 16,000-square-mile area extending into Utah and Wyoming that at last seems to be commercially exploitable after decades of planning and ex-

perimentation in which the cost of recovering the oil

remained clusively above the amount for which it could be sold. Oil shale, many say, has come of age.

Robert B. Crookston, a Tosco official, walked around the pilot project from which more than 1.2

million tons of shale ore was taken in the late 1960s and early 1970s. "We believe that all the factors nec-

essary for a successful commercial shale oil operation are presently in place," he said. Tosco is the developer of the technology that will

be used in the project and Exxon's 40-percent part-

With the banks' action, U.K. money market rates fell sharply in hectic early trading, dealers said. Rates had opened lower after a fall in U.S. money supply figures last

almost 4 point, and the pound rose to over \$1.90 from \$1.8742 er eased to close at \$1.8905.

As well, share prices moved up across a broad front on the London Stock Exchange. At midsession, the Financial Times 30 share

ing productivity in British industries also has helped the stock mar-

ending and deposit rates to NatWest's levels. The seven day deposit rate for Lloyds and Mid-land had been 13½ percent. Money market dealers said the

bank sterling rate had dropped from 16%-% percent Oct. 27 to open at 151/2-1/2 percent Monday.

Base rate setting by the major U.K. banks has become more market related since the Bank of England's switch to open money market operations Aug. 20, a leading

Bank base rates were cut to 1512

Dollar Sags as Rates Drop

sagged against the major Western European currencies Monday on news of continued decline in the U.S. money supply and of lower interest rates at U.S. banks. Gold was firmer but little changed.

Dealers said the immediate reason for the dollar's fall Monday

The dollar closed here at 2,2065

in Zurich, up from \$427.50 Friday and at \$429.125 in London, up from \$428.625.

was hectic in London in response to the U.S. money-supply news. In heavy buying, rises of around 14 of lower U.S. interest rates underpinned the trend, dealers said.

minimal interest. Concern over the depth of the recession in the Unit-ed States is inhibiting trade in the sector, dealers said. Japanese convertibles were also quiet.

NOVEMBER 1981

2 U.S. Insurers Set \$10 Billion Merger

NEW YORK — Connecticut General and INA Corp. Monday announced a proposed merger creating a new company with \$10.8 billion in annual revenue and more than \$27 billion in assets.

The two companies are about equal in size. They will be merged by creating an new corporation; neither firm is acquiring the other. The tentative new name is North American General Corp., but this is subject to revision.

Connecticut General is the eighth-largest life insurer in the United States and through its Aet-na Insurance subsidiary is a major writer of property-casualty insur-

ance.

INA Corp. is one of the largest U.S. insurance groups, with much of its business in property-casualty insurance. It ranks fifth in the United States in commercial prop-erty insurance and 12th in personal property insurance. Each com-pany also conducts a large investment management operation.

Connecticut General said both boards have approved the transac-tion, which is still subject to approval by shareholders of both companies. The company said the transaction is designed to be a tax-

tors were withdrawing from stocks as the dollar slipped on internafree reorganization.
Ralph D. Saul, chairman of INA, will be chairman of the new company and Robert D. Kilpational exchanges because of lower interest rates. Prices on credit markets were significantly higher Monday, aided by expectations interest rates will trick, president of Connecticut General, will be president and chairman of the executive commit-They said that outlook served to

Connecticut General said the board of the new company will have members drawn from each company equally. The company said the new com-

sponse to technical factors rather pany's principal operations will re-main in Hartford, Conn., where Connecticut General is now headthan a statement on monetary pol-Long dated bond prices were about 1 4 points higher on the day. quartered, and in Philadelphia, where INA is located, with a small Among corporate bonds, industrials rose ½ point in moderate trading and utilities gained I point headquarters site to be established in a yet-to-be chosen New York

Connecticut General said that under the terms of the merger. each of the approximately 41 million Connecticut General shares will be converted into one share of the new company and each of the approximately 40 million INA shares will be converted into 0.8534 common share of the new company and 0.158 share of cumulative convertible preferred share

Each share of the new company's convertible preferred stock will have a \$25 liquidation prefer-ence and will be convertible from six months after issue into 0.42212 share of the new company's common stock.

of the new company.

Connecticut General said preferred shares will have an annual cumulative dividend of \$2.75 a

'The terms of the agreement are designed to maintain relative paribetween the Connecticut Generand INA shareholders in the new company's market capitaliza-tion, stock ownership and voting rights," Connecticut General said.

The company said both Mr. Kil-patrick and Mr. Saul intend to rec-ommend that the new company's initial dividend be \$2.30 a share annually. It said the dividend rate, together with that for the pre-ferred, would maintain INA's current dividend rate and represent an increase from Connecticut General's \$1.76 a share.

Connecticut General said it and INA have granted each other reciprocal options to acquire up to 16.5 percent of each other's common stock at Nov. 6 closing prices of \$55 for Connecticut General shares and \$48.75 for INA.

Connecticut General said INA's convertible debt will remain outstanding and be convertible after the merger into securities of the new company on the same basis that would have applied if the con-version had taken place immediately prior to the merger.

Quebec, U.S. Company Agree on Takeover

QUEBEC - The Quebec government has agreed to purchase 51 percent of the controlling shares in Asbestos Corp. from the U.S.-based General Dynamics Corp. Quebec Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau said Monday. Mr. Parizeau said the Societe

Nationale d'Amiante, the crown corporation managing most asbestos production in the province, would purchase 51 percent of the Asbestos Corp. voting shares owned by General Dynamics' Canadian subsidiary for 16 million Canadian dollars (\$13.4 million).

The agreement with should be con-cluded within a few weeks, he said. Mr. Parizeau said the deal will make General Dynamics Canada and Societé Nationale de l'Amiante partners in Asbestos Corp., Quebec's second-biggest producer of asbestos fiber, at a price of \$42 a share, at least for the next few

Between three and five years after the agreement, the state-owned firm will have an option to pur-chase the rest of General Dynamics' interest in its Canadian subsidiary for \$42 a share, plus 16 percent compounded annually. This would bring the total cost of the deal to \$81 million. The same

terms would apply in the fifth year, but with 17 percent added Mr. Parizeau said General Dy-

namics currently held \$16 million in cash and short-term securities in Asbestos Corp. in addition to 1.5 million shares or 54.6 percent of outstanding shares in the mining enterprise. A Quebec government pension fund owns 10 percent of Asbestos Corp. stock.

A spokesman for General Dy-namics said in St. Louis that the company would not comment on the \$81-million price.

The initial purchase of only 51 percent of Asbestos was considered to be a Quebec government concession to recent criticism of the proposed takeover. Some mem-bers of Quebec Premier René Lévesque's caucus reportedly have opposed the expenditure required the purchase faced with flagging international prices for the product and the company's declin-

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 9, 1981, excluding bank service charges

ing profits.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	II.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.	
Legsten	dem 2.424	4.585	110,375 *	43.535 -	0.2062	_	6.53 ~	137,24 ^	34.26 ·	
russel:	s (a) 37.08	70.205	16.855	كالمفدة	3.1508 *	15.30		21.012	5.225	
reakfu	m† 2.20	4164		39.57 -	1,969 x	91.00 -	5.74	124,25 *	37.00 *	
anden	(b) 1.89	_	4.1723	10.5525	2.230.05	4.5863	70.135	3.3553	3,4343	
Wilde	1.175.55	2.228.60	534.91	211.65		485.56	37.76	667,14	166.10	
lew Yo		1,889	0.4529	0.1788	0.0841	0.412	0.0269	0.5643	0.1407	
eris	5.539	10.535	257.94		4.725 x	229.40	14,996 *	315.25	75.44	
Lyrich	ותו	3.352a	80.33 *	31 <i>.7</i> 7 °	0.1506	73.19 *	4.7853 *		24.99 -	
ECU	1,105B	0.5849	2.4339	6.155	1,301.54	2.6833	41.003e	1.959	7,8469	
			n	oliar V	olime		•			
				7						
S Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.S	\$ Equiv,	Curre	ncy U.	s : 5.5 Eq	Car	rrency	Per U.S.\$	
1429	Apstrolion S	0.875	0.0706	isroeli s	bekel 14	16 0.48	39 Sing	Epore S	2.0665	
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8301	Connellion \$	1 1014	0.4414	Sinker P	incolt 72	wss nm	De Spani	ch macein	94 62	

(g) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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U.S. Companies Report Downturn in Economy New York Times Service

NEW YORK -- The economy turned sharply lower in October, with output, new orders and em-ployment declining at a faster pace than the month before, according to the latest report on business conditions compiled by the National Association of Purchasing Management

The purchasing managers, who are responsible for buying the materials for their companies, said that more of the association's members reported lower production, orders and employment last month than at any time in more than a year.

. Correction

The Eurobond market turnover figures for Eurocleur and Cedel were reversed in some Monday editions. The correct figures fol-

Total Poller Equivalent 5,278.6 4,555.7 723.9 8,940.5 8,453.6 486.9

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

EXTERNAL U.S. \$ BONDS

makes a market in all senes

THE WESTON GROUP

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noted the key three month inter-

rom 14 percent.

banking source said. from 16 percent Oct. 13.

bank prime rates, dealers added. Eurodollar deposit rates fell Friday, they noted. The pound lat-

index rose 12.5 to 507, and continued to gain, closing at 510.9. The index gained 26 points last week. Increasing evidence of improv-

ket, dealers said. Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank and Midland Bank all cut their base

cut in the morning of National Westminster's key base lending rate generally surprised the market but added prevailing money market rates justified the move.

They said the market has been falling steadily for two weeks and

From Agency Dispatches LONDON — The U.S. dollar

was a larger-than-expected drop in the weekly U.S. money supply an-nounced late on Friday. Wall Street analysts said U.S.

money-supply growth was now well below the target set for this year by the Federal Reserve. They said they therefore expected the Fed to continue relaxing its monetary policy, leading to further drops in dollar interest rates.

Deutsche marks, down from 2.2230 DM Friday, at 1.7730 Swiss francs, down from 1.7865, and at 5.5800 French francs. down from 5.5985. In New York, the dollar

strengthened slightly but was still below its Friday levels. Gold closed at \$430.50 an ounce

"Gold was busier with the metal continuing to pick up gradually as the dollar fell," said a dealer for London bullion brokers Samuel Montagu

Meanwhile, Eurobond trading points were common. The prospect

In contrast to the straight bonds, U.S. convertibles attracted

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$40.000,000 Nordic International Finance B.V.

(a wholly owned subsidiary of Nordic Bank Limited incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands) Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1991



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Copenhagen Handelsbank Den norske Creditbank **European Banking Company Limited** Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) Merrill Lynch International & Co. Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited National Bank of Abu Dhabi Syenska Handelsbanken

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 9

617 MGRINI 131 MGRINI 在《公主相外的》,他们还有外面上了,"我们是一个人的,我们的一个人的,我们的一个人的,我们也不是一个人的,我们们的一个人的,我们们们的一个人的,我们们们的一个人的,我们们们的一个人的,我们们们的一个人 7.56 1.32 35r 36 91 912.50 1,70 78 9 54 9 55 11 53 11 53 11 53 11 43

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SEC Sues Grumman Over Filings

WASHINGTON — The Securites and Exchange Commission Monday alleged that Grumman Corp. filed untrue statements and ailed to disclose required informaion in an attempt to frustrate a ender offer by LTV Corp.
In papers filed in U.S. District

ourt, the SEC alleged that Grum-nan failed to make necessary dislosures about the purchase of Journman securities by Grumman. he Pension Trust of Grumman and the Madison Fund.

The SEC alleged all these acions took place at a time when LTV had offered \$45 a share for 70 percent of Grumman's stock and that these moves were designed to frustrate the LTV offer. In its complaint, the SEC asked that Grumman be required to amend its filings with the commis-

Specifically, the complaint al-leged that Grumman failed to disclose that purchases of Grumman securities by Grumman and the Pension Trust of Grumman were for the purpose of defeating the tender offer."

sion and to inform its sharehold-

The complaint also alleged that Grummar failed to disclose that it

had asked the Madison Fund, a charges, saying it made no mis-New York investment company, to statement of fact regarding the ofpurchase Grumman stock to frustrate the LTV offer.

The SEC did not allege that the Madison Fund violated any federal securines laws.

closure rules.

asked the Madison Fund to buy Grumman stock to help defeat the Grumman denied the SEC

Chairman of Swiss Volksbank Quits

BERN - Hans Frey, chairman of the Swiss Volksbank management board, said Monday that he has his resignation had been accepted by the board of directors.

Mr. Frey told journalists that as management board chairman he takes responsibility for the bank at all levels and referred specifically to events in Geneva.

Last week Swiss Volksbank said instructions at its Geneva branch had been ignored or misinterpreted, which led to the withdrawal of 139 million Swiss francs (\$77.6 million) out of the hidden reserves of the bank to cover losses in silver

Mr. Frey is being replaced as chairman by Walter Ruegg, a board member.

Declining by 3% fer and it said it complied with dis-

The company also denied that it

In a statement last week,

Volksbank said measures had been

taken to insure that the losses in

silver transactions are not repeat-

ed. Monday, Ernst Brugger, board

president, said that commodity fu-

Nissan Group Goes to U.K.

United Press International

TOKYO - Nissan Motors sent

a feasibility study team to Britain

Monday in preparation for a deci-

sion next spring on whether to set

up an auto plant there. Nissan offi-

cials said the team would make a

three-week British tour and its

findings will be analyzed before

Japan's second-largest auto com-

pany arrives at a decision early

quality oil, it is expected to be able to compete with similar quality OPEC oil, now ranging upward

Morton W. Winston, president

Tosco, said that the colony

project did not depend on further increases in the world price. It will

succeed, he said, if the world price,

adjusted for inflation, does not de-

A Tosco official has estimated

that Colony's mine, on which the

traditional room-and-pillar meth-

from \$34 a barrel.

quently take longer to get the defi-cit under control, he said.

Regan Sees GNP

In This Quarter

"But in the second half of 1982." he said, "we will begin to see a very strong upturn as interest rates fall, the second round of tax cuts is in place and defense procurements continue to increase.

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. Weidenbaum said he expects the budget deficit to shrink in fiscal 1983 "and in 1984 it will be even smaller." He added that he favors spending cuts over tax intures trading by Swiss Volksbank creases to reduce the 1982 budget

> Mr. Regan also said "it is entire-ly possible" that the budget deficit in fiscal 1982 could be higher than the \$57.9 billion recorded in fiscal

He said President Reagan is not ruling out new tax increases to cut the federal deficit, but the president will first watch Congress to see what lawmakers do with administration plans for major new

budget cuts. Mr. Regan said the administration is preparing plans for new spending cuts in social programs.

The shale will be crushed and

fed into surface retorts, or fur-

naces, where heat will convert ker-

ogen, the organic material embed-ded in the rock, into vaporized

shale oil. The vapor is then cooled

and condensed and the impurities

removed. The oil leaves the site by

Spent shale will be taken to a

disposal site where it will be com-pacted, contoured and revegetated.

Colony has already obtained all

the major environmental permits, and it is not likely that any financ-

ing problem will throw the project off course.

a \$1.1-billion government loan guarantee that is expected to en-able it to borrow 75 percent of its

share of the construction costs. As

part of the agreement, Tosco will

supply the Department of Defense

with 10,000 barrels a day of jet and marine fuel at prevailing market

Tosco must still raise about \$400

During the summer, Tosco won

Yamani Vows to Use Output To Defend New OPEC Price

Reaces
LONDON — Saudi Arabia will thwart any attempts by other countries to raise oil prices before the end of 1982 by increasing its production, Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani was quoted Monday as saying.

Sheikh Yamani issued the warning to other members of OPEC during a meeting with British journalists in Riyadh.

He was quoted as saying that Saudi Arabia, the world's leading oil exporter, stepped up produc-tion in October to 9.6 million bartels a day from 9 million in September, which added to the world's surplus of crude oil and forced ac-

ceptance of a unified base price of \$34 a barrel by OPEC members. While Sheakh Yamani said he saw no reason to change his country's November production level of 8.5 million barrels a day before the end of 1982, he said he would move against any attempt to push prices above the levels agreed to by OPEC in Geneva carlier this

The reports said Sheikh Yamani suggested that at its next meeting in December in Abu Dhabi, OPEC might lower the \$4 a barrel differential over the \$34 base price allowed some producers on grounds of quality or closeness to major markets.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profile in Millions. In local correncies, unless otherwise indicated											
ritain			Japan								
Lucas	Industries		Mitsui Eng. & Shipbuilding								
Year	1981	1980	1st Haif	1981	1986						
zevenue	1,190.	1,200.	Revenue	167,490.	103,680.						
et	ioss34.49	30.74	Profits	3,070.	7,930.						
er Share	_	0.2921	Mitsui Mining & Smelting								
Canada			1st Half	1981	1980						
·			Revenue		140,660.						
Hudson Bay A		elting	Net		572.0						
3rd Quar. 1981		1960	1980 Sumitomo Henvy Ind								
let	10564,89	5.44	1st Half	1981	1989						
er Share	_	0.54	Revenue		102,480.						
? menths	1981	1980	Profits	1.460.	376.0						
rofits	· 5.03	34.8			4. 415						
er Shore,	0.50	3,65	United State	·S							
Norar	ida Mines		Bendix								
3rd Quar.	1981	1980	4ih Quar,	1987	1980						
evenye	580.7	698.B	Revenue	1,010.	1,010.						
tifor	27.0	135.9	Profits	63.70	36.31						
er Share	0.14	1.34	Per Share.,	2.78	1.36						
9 months	1981	1980	Year	1981	1988						
evenue	2,120.	2,120.	Revenue	4,430.	3,860.						
rafite	207 55	777 78	Drafite	204 47	174 70						

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Bank Brussel Lambert N.V. County Bank Limited Crédit Lyonnais Daiwa Europe Limited. Goldman Sachs International Corp. LTCB International Limited Merrill Lynch International & Co. **Orion Royal Bank Limited** Société Générale

NEWISSUE

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

October, 1981

Exxon, Tosco Stake \$3.4 Billion on Oil Shale

(Continued from Page 9)

oil has for decades appeared to be on the verge of commercialization without becoming so. They raise the possibility of a decline in oil prices and of the tendency of all projects of such magnitude to far exceed estimated costs.

It is also noted that the Reagan administration has severely downgraded the activities of Synthetic Fuels Corp. And a senior Exxon strategist not directly involved in the project anticipates a "rocky road" for the venture, one of his

company's biggest.
The Exxon-Tosco Colony project is to begin producing 50,000 barrels of shale oil a day starting in 1985, an amount equal to I percent of the U.S. imports.

A few miles away. Union Oil of California is building a plant to turn out 10,000 barrels a day when it goes into operation in 1983. Additions will be made after the com-pany verifies the technical, environmental and economic soundness of its process.

Union, which began testing shale oil processes here in 1955, also insists - some skeptics notwithstanding - that shale oil will quickly take hold as the first largescale source of synthetic fuels in the United States. "I think it'll develop faster than most industries have ever developed," said James

S. Cloninger, one of its managers.
The 2-trillion barrels of shale oil in the Piceance Creek Basin and

other areas of the U.S. West repre-

sent three times the world's proved reserves of conventional oil.

"The market implications are there," ackowledged Taiwo Idemu-dia of OPEC's energy studies department, who recently flew to Denver from Vienna to attend a

OPEC Interest

Even a modest amount of capacity in operation could inhibit OPEC price increases. But Mr. Idemudia also suggested that some OPEC countries might want to invest in the shale oil business to stretch reserves of conventional

Tosco has been working on its shale oil technology for 25 years but it was not until 1979, after the Iranian revolution had helped to double the world oil price, to \$30 a barrel, that Tosco and its partner at the time, Atlantic Richfield, decided to restart its field operation here. The higher price, combined with the Carter administration's efforts to encourage the production of synthetic fuels, appeared to make shale oil a reasonable eco-

nomic bet. Then in May 1980, Exxon bought Arco's 60-percent interest in Colony for \$300 million in cash and another \$100 million if the

project is completed on schedule. The sponsors say the \$3.4-billion Colony project is able to extract shale oil at about \$30 a barrel. After upgrading it so that it can be refined along with any other high-

od will be used to produce "rooms" 60-feet high and 60-feet wide, will be bored for a distance of 9,000 miles and will produce 66,000 tons of ore a day.

Declined in 1st Half PARIS - Oil consumption in the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development declined by 7.9 percent in the first half of the year, according to figures published Monday by the International En-

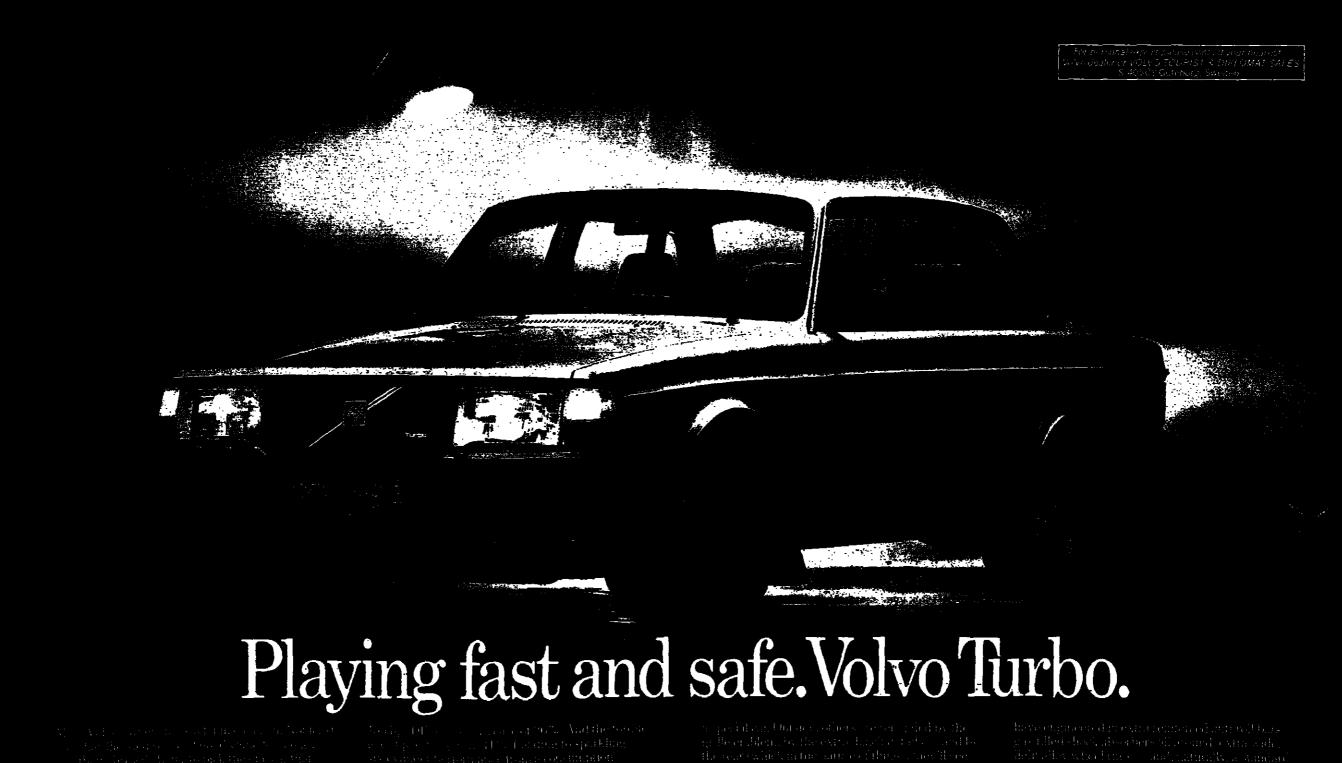
OECD Oil Use, Imports

ergy Agency.

Net oil imports during the same period declined 15.8 percent to 505.1 million tons from 559.9 million during the same period in 1980. The IEA figures showed stocks of crude oil at the end of June rose slightly to 470.7 million tons from 466.6 million tons a year

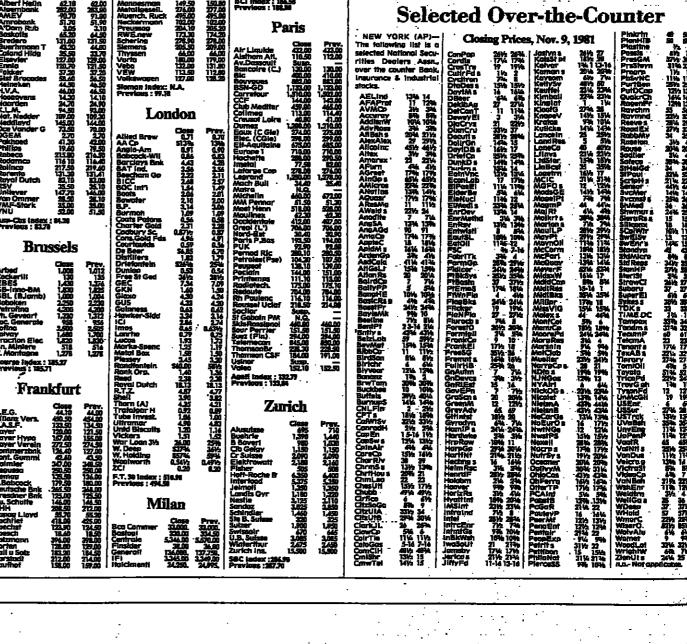
million in equity capital. And al-though a spokesman conceded that this "is a strain" for a company with total assets of only \$872 million, analysts believe it can be If not, the general expectation is that Exxon, which did not apply

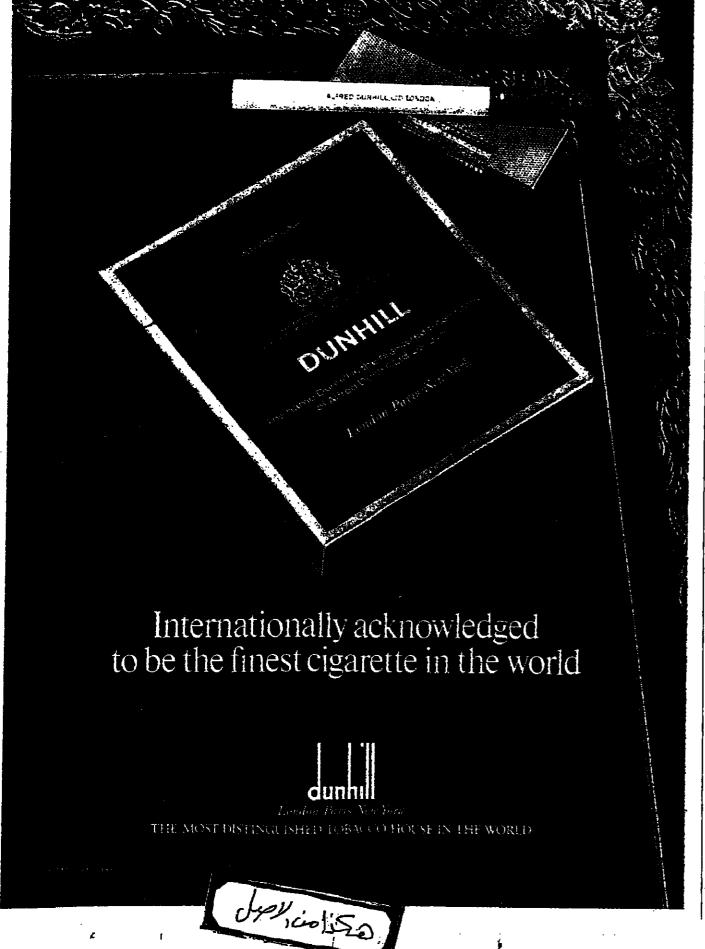
for government guarantees for its share of the project, would take it over by buying Tosco out.



VOLVO

Eurocurrency Interest Rates European Stock Markets Selected Over-the-Counter



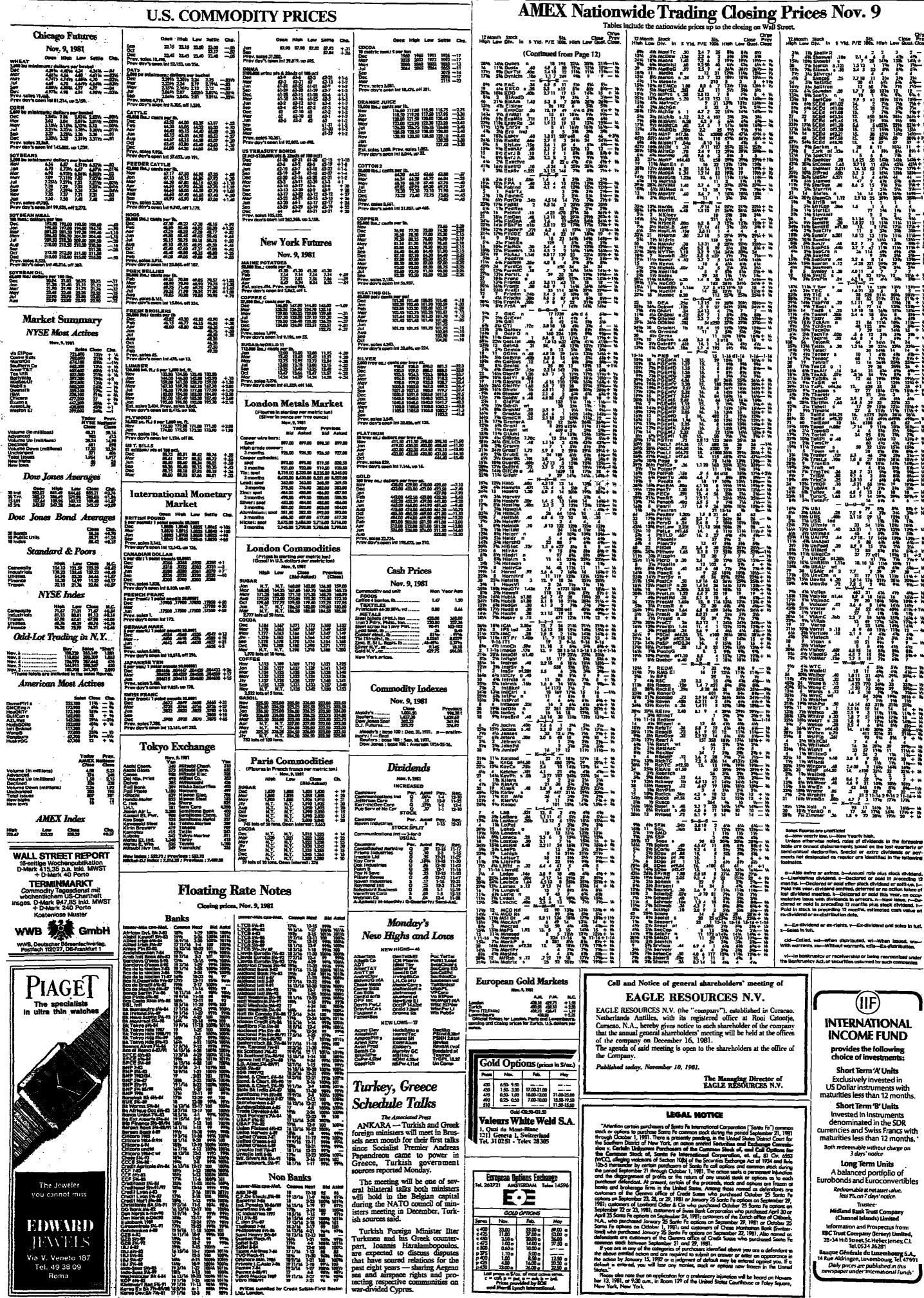




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GOLD OPTIONS Nov. Feb.

53.00 a 37.00 a 20.53 p 14.00 a 10.00 a 5.00 c 8.50 c 16.00 a 26.00 c

33.00 11.00 3.58 e 1.00 a 0.60 a 1.10 a 1.00 4.00 23.00 a

May

99.00 o 53.00 o 36.00 27.50 o 20.50 o 20.50 o

Please also note that an application for a preliminary injunction will be heard on November 13, 1981, at 9:30 a.m., in Room 129 of the United States Courthouse at Foley Square, New York, New York,

Non Banks

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Issum-Min con-Mot.
Atto 10-88
C.F.De Electr.Fik-88
Encetrol 7-46
Ind. Persolan 10-86-89
Europimo 5-4-89
IC Indiatrius 1991
IC Indiatrius 1991
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IC Indiatrius 1991
Indiatrius 1991
Theological 7-86
Sentil 1-86
Sentil 1-86
Topic Antillius 7-85
Settil 1-84
Tupora Arithus 7-85
TVO Flock-91
Offstore Alin. 1996
Private I C.Asio 7-36
Pernex 4-88-79
Tubos Musico 1999
Vitro 1988/91

The meeting will be one of several bilateral talks both ministers will hold in the Belgian capital

during the NATO council of min-

isters meeting in December, Turk-ish sources said.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and his Greek counter-part, Ioannis Haralambopoulos, are expected to discuss disputes that have soured relations for the

past eight years — sharing Aegean sea and airspace rights and pro-tecting respective communities on war-divided Cyprus.

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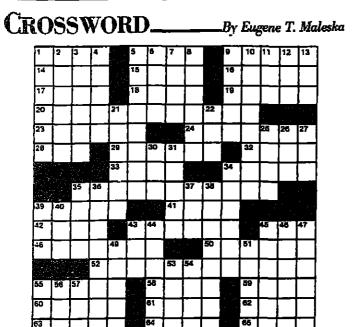
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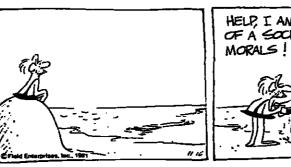
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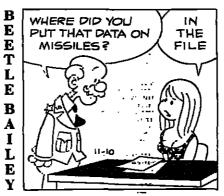
























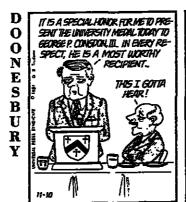








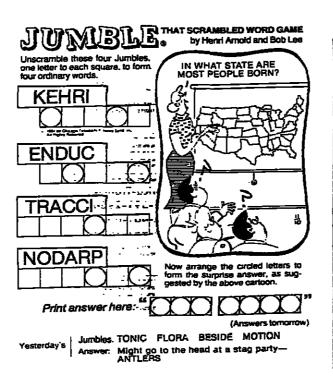












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"YEAH ... I GUESS IT WOULDN'T DO MUCH GOOD TO BE ABLE TO WRITE IF YA CAN'T READ."

THE FBI AND MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. By David J. Garrow. 320 pp. \$15.95 W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 10110. Reviewed by Sanford J. Ungar

WHAT is left to be said about the FBI's relentless pursuit of Martin Luther King Jr. during the 1960s? Nearly everyone knows that the burean wiretapped and bugged King for years, tried to tar him as a Communist, sought to disrupt his personal life, and even made a hamhanded attempt to force his resignation from the Southern Christian Leadership someone more to the FBI's liking. It was clear long ago, even while both men were still alive, that through some peculiar chemistry, Martin Luther King Jr. brought out the very worst in J. Edgar Hoover and became the object of the FBI director's obsessive hatred, causing Hoover to make some of the worst mistakes of his long and checkered career.

Now comes David J. Garrow, who teaches at the University of North Carolina, with a new, important, and profoundly inquiring analysis of the bureau's war against King. The format is academic and at times irritating, but Garrow's book nonetheless helps us understand more about what went haywire in American society in the 60s.

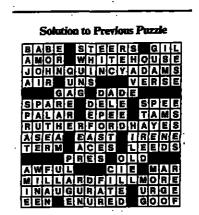
Relying heavily on personal interviews and on documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, Garrow identifies and explains three separate phases in the FBI's investigation of King. The study of "Communist influence" over the "Negro Movement," the effort to "neutralize" or even destroy King personally and the search for political intelligence about the civil rights and antiwar movements. He rejects some of the stan-dard explanations for the bureau's behavior, including the interpretation that Hoover simply felt a need to fight back viciously at any single person who criticized him or his bureau, as King had done.

Fear of Communist Infiltration

The first phase of the King investigation, Garrow argues was motivated by a genuine (if largely unsubstantiated) fear of Communist infiltration of the civil rights movement; the second, by the disgust of both "the puritans" and the 'voyeurs' in the FBI and elsewhere in government over King's personal behavior; and the third, by anxiety over the political and cultural threat that King symbolized for the American majority.

Along the way, Garrow provides a dramatic and sensitive portrait of King, warts and all — one which, ironically, might not have been possible without resort to the results of the FBI's electronic surveillance of the civil rights leader. He also reveals details of an FBI undercover operation, code-named "Solo," which for many years provided the burean with rich details on the internal operations of the U.S. Communist Party and its financial ties to the Soviet Union. It was "Solo" that brought the FBI's attention to former Communist Stanley Levison, one of King's closest friends and advisers.

But this book also reminds us that the 1960s were a time of red-baiting for the United States almost as serious as the periods just before World



War I and just after World War II. Here is the FBI proceeding on the assumption that "once a Communist, always a Communist." (In one instance, that would be laughable were it not so deplorable, an FBI field office reports that it has found nothing subversive about one of King's associates — only to be rebuked by headquarters for not establishing that he was "anti-Com-munist"). Here is the CIA interpreting the growing opposition within the civil rights movement to U.S. involvement in Vietnam as the work of "Peking-line Communists." Here are key officials of the Justice Department and the White House during Democratic administrations, accepting the FBI's careless labelling of U.S. citi-zens without so much as seeking proof

or explanation. Garrow's work reinforces earlier evidence about the bureau's abuses, and it is especially good on the subject of "the unfortunate William Sullivan," the FBI official who would in retire-ment portray himself as the foremost defender of civil liberties in the burean's ranks, but who turns out to 1 have left a paper trail implicating him in the most heinous invasions of

King's privacy. Yet what is still remarkable after all these years is the list of other names

outside the FBI — that are implicated in the hounding of King. If Sul-livan despised King on the basis of "puritan" instincts, those same in-stincts badly clouded the judgment of Robert Kennedy; if Hoover was the archetypal "voyeur" titillated by his tapes and transcripts of King, he scarcely outdid Lyndon B. Johnson. And then there is the parade of Johnson aides, many of them still active in public life, who, among others, Garrow thinks, used the investigation of King as the cover for their blatant po-litical abuse of the FBI during the Democratic National Convention of 1964 in Atlantic City.

Because this story necessarily ends with the assassination of King in Memphis in April, 1968 — in which the FBI is not implicated—the subsequent abuse of the bureau and the rest of the intelligence apparatus by the Nixon administration scarcely comes up here; but it is precisely because the later Republican exploits are so well known that it is useful to recall the earlier Democratic ones.

Possible Repetition

It is also useful to remember that the horrors detailed in this book could be repeated tomorrow, if a few existing guidelines were repealed and the bureau were put back into the hands of someone so inclined. To this day, no legal charter has been enacted tell-ing the FBI what it can and cannot do. Although the current FBI director William Webster, and his predecessor Clarence Kelley, said they would wel-come such a charter and although a reasonable (albeit imperfect) one was once drafted, its chances of adoption are slim indeed because the talk now is of the need to free the various intelligence agencies from unreasonable

Similarly, the talk now is of the need to tighten up the Freedom of Information Act, so as not to impede these agencies from doing their necessary work.

If that effort succeeds, one big difference will be that if and when the abuses occur again, it will be far harder to document them the way David Garrow has done. Perhaps it will be more comfortable not to know what outrages could be committed in the name of internal security and the public good.

Sanford J. Ungar, host of "All Things Considered" on the United States Na-tional Public Radio, is the author of "FBI: An Uncensored Look Behind the Walls." He wrote this review for The Washington Post's Book World.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE right way to bid as opener with two five-card black suits is a theoretical point that continues to divide the experts. Some always bid one club; some always bid one spade, and some vary their procedure according to the strength of the hand or the quality of the suits

With very powerful hands, there is a clear advantage in opening one club, with a jump in spaces to follow and then a rebid of that suit. With intermediate or minimum hands, there is more to debate. One argument for one spade is that it makes it harder for the opponents to enter the bidding.
Against that, the advocates of one club can expect an orderly development of the auction, bidding spades twice to complete a picture of the discipled as a

A one-spade opening bid eventually led to an unsound slam contract on the diagramed deal. But North's first response was perhaps to blame. With a two-suited hand, a jump shift is al-

NORTH -♦J6 VAKJ642 **♦ AJ842** WEST **♦K104** ♥973 **4952** ♦Q109 ♣J872 SOUTH (D) **♦**AQ873 ♥5 053 ♣AKQ104

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid-South I • 4 • 5 • 5 N.T. West Pass Pass Pass Pass East Pass

most always unwise: North should have bid two hearts and then three no-trump over three clubs. However, it would certainly have

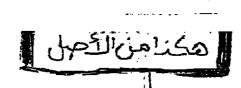
been easier to put on the brakes after a one-club opening. The bidding would then proceed: one heart, one spade, two diamonds (or three diamonds), two spades, three no-trump. As it was. North's jump to three hearts quickly carried the partnership past three no-trump, often the least evil on a mislitting hand. The bidding wandered on to six spades, and South faced an uphill task after the opening

lead of the diamond ten. He won with the ace in dummy and played the ace-king of hearts to discard his diamond loser. He then ruffed a diamond with a low trump, cashed three club winners and ruffed a club. When this passed off peacefully, he had reached this ending:

NORTH **\$J8** EAST **◆**K104 ♥ Q SOUTH **▲**AQ87 **\$10**

The obvious play for South was to lead the spade jack from dummy, hoping for a three-three trump split. This would work if East held king-x-x, but would fail against the actual distribution if West had the wit to duck. The declarer, took a different tack and succeeded. He ruffed a heart and ruffed his last club with the jack in dummy. That left him ace-queen-8 of trump, and it was a simple matter to cover any card played by East to in-

cover any card played by East to insure two of the last three tricks. He thus made his slam and vindicated, perhaps, his opening bid of one spade.





Vliami's Duriel Thomas, right, unloaded on Tim Fox, causing the New England defensive back to bobble an interception early in the Dolphins' 30-27 overtime victory Sunday in Foxboro, Mass.

tition at Waterwood, the list had been whittled to 120. Most were

out of the college ranks, a handful

Dunaway was one of 25 who

had held cards and had them res-

cinded for inadequate performance on the tour. Of the 120 at

Waterwood, 72 survived the 36-

hole cut to fight for the 25-and-ties

cards the tour was offering. Of the 25 former card-holders, only 9 re-

Dunaway, 5-feet-11 and, at 144

pounds, as skinny as a 3-iron, had felt comfortable after Thursday's

second round. He had shot a sec-

ond straight 72 for a 2-over 144 through 36 holes. Sipping a beer in the lounge, he was enough to discuss the qualifying hassle with per-

The subject was pressure. The ressure was palpable out there —

clubs, muttered curses. There was

absolutely no chitchat and little

laughter among the threesomes, as

there often is in a regular tourna-

ment. The pressure was greatest

for players who were there for the

Everybody

"Everybody feels the pressure," Dunaway explained. "Even if Jack Nicklans were here, he would feel

This is your livelihood, some-

thing you've always wanted to do.

It's right out there in front of you.

You can't fake it. In another busi-

ness you might not have such a

good week or a good day, but you

still have a second chance. With

"That's why there is tension,

pressure, whatever you want to call it. I don't think you ever learn to

do away with pressure, but you learn to cope with it. One of my

hangups is that I'm learning very slowly. "You can't really explain it to

anybody.... Your body does a lot of funny things under pressure

that you normally can't believe would happen.

body tense up. That's where you've

got to learn to relax and keep ev-crything under control."

"The small muscles in your

were assistant club pros.

qualified for them.

hurried mov

the pressure.

this, this is it.

By John Radosta

New York Times Service

conditions were miserable that re-

Rain and cold penetrated sweaters and slacks down to the

Skip Dunaway's visor did not

fully protect his eyeglasses; he had

to wipe them constantly with his handkerchief. He was also fighting a cold, carrying a bottle of Corici-din in his golf bag.

Dunaway was having a harder time than many others. He had to

slog from his cart to his ball, clean-

ing mud from the ball, carryingclubs, putting them back in the

No-Scratch Player

100 miles north of Houston with

less than \$150 in pocket money

and he could not afford the \$175

to \$200 a caddie would have cost for the week. He figured a caddie

could have saved him two or three

able 1-over-par. But he felt the

back nine had "got out of control" with a bad-kick bogey on the 10th

Somebody came out on the source and said it looked like 296

would make it. Dunaway, on the 15th at the time, figured his cushion was just about adequate to

bring him in under 296, or 12-over

for four rounds on the tough

Waterwood National Country

parely enough because he bogeyed the last three holes — hitting one

mant drive, catching a bunker

and finding the rough twice. Thus-ended a dreary round of 77, for a

Dunaway was too fidgety to lang around watching figures losted on the scoreboard, as other

players did. Instead, he kept ask-

ng friends, "Is 296 going to make

vere in, 296 was good for a 10-way ie for 25th place — the bottom

Dunaway, 29 and with a degree

n business from the University of

Yorth Carolina, had re-carned the card," which he had forfeited arlier in the season. This bit of

lastic gives its holder the privilege of playing on the tour of the Tour-lament Players Association, for-nerly known as the PGA Tour.

This was the third time Duna-

vay had had to go through quali-

John Henry Wins

cord \$1,760,530 this year. He has

on 21 of 34 grass starts lifetime, orth \$2,137,962. The 6-year-old

siding, trained by Ron McAnally,

as captured 10 stakes races in a

w at Santa Anita, with only Ter-

ing and Ancient Title ever win-

ing that many stakes events at the ack.

建2000年

California Race

In the end, when all 72 scores

As it turned out, his margin was

Club course.

and a 3-putt bogey on the 14th.

On this last round of the 1981 qualifying school of the profes-sional golf tour. Dunaway had played the front side in a credit-

strokes in that one round alone.

Dunaway got to this remote spot

repeated all day long.

skin. It was impossible to keep the grips of the golf clubs dry. Players soaked up three and four towels and exhausted their supplies of dry

cent Saturday.

HUNTSVILLE, Tex. — Playing

49ers Hold Off Falcons, Win 7th Straight, 17-14

From Agency Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO — Joe Mon-

tana threw two touchdown passes and an interception by Dwight Hicks thwarted a late Atlanta drive, enabling the San Francisco 49ers to win their seventh straight National Football League game. 17-14, over the Falcons here Sun-

day.

Montana's second scoring pass. a 3-yarder to tight end Charle Young, gave the 49ers a 17-7 lead midway through the final period. Atlanta's Steve Bartkowski threw a

NFL ROUNDUP

25-yard TD pass to Alfred Jackson with 1:43 left to play — and the Falcons' Ken Johnson recovered the ensuing onside kick.
But Hicks, a safety, then picked

off a Bartkowski pass intended for Junior Miller at the 49er 5-yard line to preserve the victory. Said Bartkowski of the interception: "I didn't see Hicks out of the corner of my eye until I released the ball."

Montana also had a 14-yard scoring pass to Freddie Solomon late in the second period, and his 24-yard completion to Solomon two seconds before the half ended set up Ray Wersching's 48-yard

San Francisco's past three tri-umphs have all been by three points over teams that once had little trouble with the 49ers — including Los Angeles (20-17) and Pittsburgh (17-14).

The victory boosted San Fran-cisco's record to 8-2 and gave the 49ers a three-game lead over Atlanta and Los Angeles, both 5-5, in the National Conference West Division. Asked if the race is over, Coach Bill Walsh said: "Not a chance."

The 49ers lost eight straight games last season — and will shoot for their eighth straight victory at

again in the spring of 1979.

Under TPA rules, the winnings

of a first-year player must come within \$2,000 of the total won by

the 160th player on the money list;

home against the Cleveland with three plays that covered 45 Browns Sunday.

"Seven wins in a row!" exclaimed Carlton Williamson, one of the rookie defensive backs who has contributed to the 49er turnaround, "You're damned right I'm excited."

Saints 21, Rams 13

In Los Angeles, the Rams lost for the third time in four weeks, 21-13, to New Orleans. Rookie Saint running back George Rogers gained 161 yards and scored three touchdowns; his rushing yardage is a league-high 1,040 for the season. Los Angeles led, 10-0, on a 44-yard field goal by Frank Corral and a 26-yard pass from Dan Pastorini to Preston Dennard before Rogers scored on runs of 59, 5 and 2

Broncos 23, Browns 20

In Denver, the Broncos' Fred Steinfort converted a 30-yard field goal 4:10 into overtime to down Cleveland, 23-20. Steinfort, who has hit on only 5 of 15 attempts this year, got his chance after cornerback Dennis Smith recovered a Claudead for the page wide ered a Cleveland fumble near mid-field. Quarterback Craig Morton then hit Rick Upchurch with a 33yard pass to set up the winning kick. The Browns' Matt Bahr had kicked two field goals, of 27 and 32 yards, in the final 4:18 of the game to force the overtime.

Redskins 33, Lions 31

In Washington, Mark Moscley's 44-yard field goal with 43 seconds left — his fourth of the game erased a 1-point Detroit lead and gave the Redskins a 33-31 verdict. Joe Washington rushed for 144 yards and scored two Washington touchdowns. The Lions had taken the lead 1:07 earlier on a 50-yard field goal by Ed Murray, but quarterback Joe Theismann moved the Redskins into field goal range

One of Pro Golf's 'Rabbits' Shoots His Way Out of the Hole fying school. In the first two weeks of October, 513 aspiring touring pros had competed in 6 regional eliminations. For the final competition at Waterwood the list had

schools will accredit 50 players in-stead of the current 25 and ties,

and Monday qualifying — "Rabbit Day" — will be eliminated.

Dunaway won \$7,097 in 1979 and retained his card. In 1980 he won \$12,411 and extended his privileges into 1981. In the New Orleans and Kemper Opens this past season, he was in contention for three days, only to fall far be-hind in the final round, each time because he was exhausted from having played seven or eight straight days. Dunaway won only \$5,033 in 1981. Again he forfeited his card, which brought him back to the Waterwood qualifying

He considers himself good at the knee-knocking putts of 5 feet or so, but he does not feel as secure as, say, Tom Watson on a 30-footers. Dunaway's size is a liability. He is trying, through exercise and diet, to build up his weight so he can have more power and endurance.

To this point, Dunaway has won al Ol \$26.052. far less than the 1981 earnings of the caddies of Tom Kite, Ray Floyd, Watson and other leading pros. He knows all about the loneliness, the mean four walls of a motel room. the skimping on expenses, the snubs that "rabbits" suffer. "People may say to me, 'You're

not making money," Dunaway related. "I tell you, the education you get on the tour you couldn't buy in 10 years of college, A pro-fessor reads to you out of a book. But life isn't out of a college book. The tour is a small college: You learn something new every day. I've learned to deal with all sorts of situations and places." Joe Turnesa, a manufacturer's

representative on the tour who has seen them come and go for years, is a friend of Dunaway's. He is optimistic about Dunaway's improvement and he thinks he knows

why all the Dunaways keep trying.
"What they want," Turnesa said
on the evening of the victory dinner for the 34 qualifiers, "is the approbation of their peers. Nothing is more important.'

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Dolphins 30, Patriots 27

In Foxboro, Mass., Uwe von Schamann kicked a 30-yard field goal with 7:09 gone in overtune to boost Miami past New England, 30-27. Linebacker Bob Brudzinski set up the field goal when he intercepted a Steve Grogan pass at the Petrior 45-ward line and returned it Patriot 45-yard line and returned it to the 26. New England forced the overtime on a 34-yard field goal by John Smith with 10 seconds left in regulation time.

Bears 16, Chiefs 13

In Kansas City, Mo., John Roveto kicked a 22-yard, second-chance field goal with 1:53 to play in overtime to give Chicago a 16-13 squeaker over the Chiefs, Rove-

shot when Kansas City's Gary Green, trying for the block, was penalized for jumping onto the back of a Chicago player. The winning drive started when Chief quarterback Sieve Fuller fumbled a snap, Al Harris recovering on the Bear 36.

Jets 41, Colts 14

In Baltimore, Richard Todd passed for 277 yards and three touchdowns as the New York Jets handed the Colts their ninth straight loss, 41-14. Todd completed 21 of 31 attempts; his scoring passes were to Wesley Walker, Lam Jones and Kevin Long The Jets, who have won five of their last seven games, took a 17-14 lead on a l-yard run by Mike Augustyniak in the second quarter.

Seahawks 24, Steelers 21

to missed his first attempt, a 37-yarder, but was awarded another ond 1-yard touchdown run of the

day, with 9:04 to play, provided the Seahawks with a 24-21 victory over Pittsburgh. Steeler kicker Da-vid Trout missed a 22-yard field goal attempt with 19 seconds left in the game. Pittsburgh's Franco Harris rushed for 61 yards, giving him 10,003 lifetime. Only Jim Brown (12,312) and O.J. Simpson (11,236) are ahead of him on the all-time NFL rushing list.

Bengals 40, Chargers 17

In San Diego, Cincinnati swamped the Chargers, 40-17 -San Diego's worst home-field loss since 1975. Quarterback Ken Anderson threw two TD passes as Cincinnati scored 31 points before halftime. Cincinnati cornerback Louis Breeden tied an NFL record with a 102-yard interception return for a touchdown; the mark was set in 1949 by Detroit's Bob Smith

NCAA Limitations on Recruitment Broaden U.S. Football Power Base

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the day that Johnny Majors became head football coach at the University of Pittsburgh, Dec. 19, 1972, until mid-August, 1973, he and his new staff scoured the nation for as many football recruits as they could find. They signed 76 new-comers, and 67 of them showed up at preseason training camp, according to Jackie Sherrill, an assistant then and Pitt's head coach since Majors left for Tennessee in 1977. New York Times Service nessee in 1977.

That grab bag of freshmen and junior college transfers produced the nation's best football player of 1976 Tony Dorsett, the tailback who won the Heisman Trophy. It also helped produce that year's best team. That unlimited recruiting of players also brought Pitt up from the depths of football despair to a rank-

mg position among the nation's powers, where it is likely to remain for some time. Winners of eight straight games this season, the Panthers are ranked No. I in both wire-service polls. But this recruiting method for a quick comeback to prominence is unlikely to happen anywhere again be-cause of current National Collegiate Athletic Associa-

tion sules limiting the number of players a team may The once-weaker teams now are making progress because the long-standing powers are being restricted, and thus are being brought back to the pack. Pitt probably would have made it to the top under its dynamic coaches — but not as fast.

While Majors and his Pitt staff were grabbing every player they could, the NCAA enacted its "95-30" rule in January, 1973. It limited a college to 30 new players a year and a total of 95 football scholarships. The 30 limit went into effect in 1974 and the 95 was effection 1979. tive in 1978. Pittsburgh just got in under the wire with its huge recruiting job.

But the 95-30 rule is not the only reason that the power in Division I-A football is no longer concentrated among a handful of teams. College coaches and officials list other contributing factors:

• The NCAA limitation on the size of coaching staffs — there can now be only one head coach and eight full-time assistants. Staffs of 15 or more at major powers were not unusual in the 1960s.

• The increased number of high schools playing football in certain regions of the country and the improvement of high school coaching.

 The commitments by many colleges to spend money and improve facilities, an attraction to recruits and a way to develop players on hand

Faced with growing economic problems in the early 1970s, NCAA football powers imposed on themselves limitations on grants-in-aid or athletic scholarships for football each year. But the 95-30 rule's most noticeable effect has turned out to be a change in the power structure of major college football nationwide.

No longer can a team recruit 50 or more players just to keep some on the bench so that opponents cannot have them. Talent is spreading, and teams that were not ranked highly in the past are now having

This season has seen an unsual number of upsets. Pitt is the sixth team to be ranked No. 1 by the wire services - a first. And if Pitt doesn't continue undefeated through its remaining four games, there will

be a seventh top team, possibly an eighth.

Clemson and North Carolina were ranked in the top 10 four different weeks this fall, marking the first ar the Atlantic Coast Conference has placed two of year the Atlantic Coast Conference has passed its eight teams that high at the same time. Hawaii is eight teams that high at the same time. Hawaii is undefeated and trying to break into the top 20. Drake has lost only once.

Wisconsin opened the season by pushing Michigan off the No. 1 spot. The next week, Michigan toppled Notre Dame from No. 1. Southern Cal moved to the top, but lasted three weeks until Arizona ended the reign. Then Texas' one-week possession of first was ended by Arkansas. Penn State was No. 1 for two weeks, only to be upset by Miami, opening the top

spot for Pittsburgh.

Last week's top-20 list included Southern Mississip-

pi, Southern Methodist, Florida State, Miami of Florida, Washington State, Iowa State, Clemson and North Carolina, teams that were rarely up there before the 95-30 rule was enacted.

Speaking of his quick-success methods at Pitts-burgh, 1973-1976, Majors said, "People think the numbers brought us back. They helped but really only helped equalize it for Pitt.

When you take in 25 a year and you play Southern California, Oklahoma, Georgia twice, Florida State and Georgia Tech you have problems. Some of them were giving 45 scholarships a year. What we did was not so astronomical, really, compared to what others had been doing for years.

"It wasn't a matter of being hoggish," Majors said.
"It was a matter of survival. But it was the shot that gave us the start, and then the next year it was quality recruiting as we got players like Matt Cavanaugh in 1974." Cavanaugh became the all-America quarter-back on the 1976 team.

Raised Consciousness

"I think the 95-30 rule is the main reason for all these upsets," he continued. "Also, many more university people are conscious of the factors in having a football program be successful. It helps a university overall and thus they spend the money. Improving

stadiums is an example.

"The variety of offenses and defenses possible because of the spread of talent resulting from the 95-30 rule is also a factor in other teams' improving."

Coast Conference: The 95-30 rule was a contributing factor in the improvement of many teams. But the biggest factor in the improvement of Clemson and North Carolina, in particular, is the improvement of high school football in our area.

"There are more good players in bigger high schools in North Carolina and more of them are staying in the state to play college football than there were when I took this job 10 years ago."

A recent survey by the NCAA showed that of 450 North Carolina high school graduates playing in Division I-A college football, 378 of them are playing at North Carolina universities.

North Carolina universities.

James said, "The migration to the South has helped this come about. Look at Florida, for example." The NCAA survey shows that only five other states produce more major college football players than Florida

— California, Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Florida State, Florida and Miami, the three Divi-

sion I-A teams in Florida, have managed to keep their share of the 610 Florida residents playing major col-

lege football Boyd McWhorter, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference, said: "When I was a player over 30 years ago, there was only one high school in Macon, Ga. Now there are three or four. There were only

three high schools playing football in Atlanta and now there are 40 or 50, I think. There are certainly more players to go around, and with the 95-30 rule they are spread around."

Drake Got Lucky

Drake Coach Chuck Shelton has rebuilt the Bulldogs from a regular loser to a team in a position to win the Missouri Valley Conference title.

He said that if it were not for the 95-30 rule he might not have Amero Ware, who ranked seventh in the nation last week in rushing. Ware, a junior from St. Louis, was going to Missouri but was cut off by the Tigers because of the 30 limitation in 1979. Mickey Holmes, executive director of the Sugar

Bowl and former commissioner of the Missouri Valley Conference, said: "I think it's just great for college football. The 95-30 rule and coaching have caused the interesting spread of power. The bowls couldn't be more deligh

"Sure, the [Bear] Bryants, [Joe] Paternos, [Vince] Dooleys, [Bo] Schembechlers and those coaches are going to stay powerful. But each of these has been beaten once this year, at least. They won't automatically beat everyone. It's the most exciting thing that has happened to college football in my lifetime."

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Dunaway entered the qualifying in subsequent years players must finish in the top 160 to retain playing privileges. In a recently and the says. He

tried again in the spring of 1977 — nounced reorganization that will and earned his card. But on the take effect in 1983, qualifying

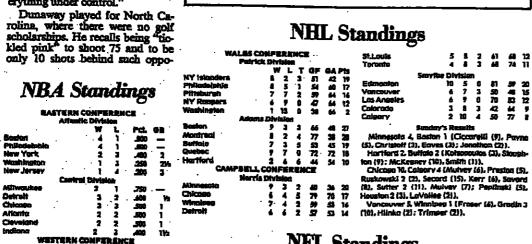
company but real estate was de-

pressed then. In 1975 he won the

Azalea Amateur and began think-ing he could earn a livelihood at

Severiano Ballesteros of Spain looked less than pleased during Sunday's final round of the Australian Professional Golf Association Championship. But he held on for a 3-under-par 282 total to win the tournament by three strokes over Billy Dunk, who was one stroke better than fellow Australians Greg Norman, Graham Marsh and Terry Gale.

NHL Standings

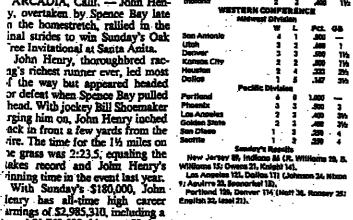


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The Associated Press ARCADIA, Calif. - John Hen-Westerk Conference y, overtaken by Spence Bay late n the homestretch, rallied in the



Gene Mayer Beats Brother

United Press International STOCKHOLM — Gene Mayer defeated his older brother Sandy, 6-4, 6-2, to win the Stockholm Open tennis tournament Monday night. The winner now is 3-0 pro-fessionally against Sandy Meyer.

NFL Standings W L T PF PA Pct.
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State Shopping Visit

WASHINGTON — King Na-ban of New Gurdy stepped out of the helicopter on the White House lawn and shook hands with the president of the United States. Four cannons fixed off a 21-gun salute.

"Thank you, Mr. President, for that wonderful salute. What kind of cannons are

The president looked to his military aide. "A hundred and five millimeters, sir," the aide whispered

"Would you like one?" the president asked Buchwald

the king "I'd rather have 200 ground-toground missile launchers — if it's all the same to you," the king said. "I'll talk to Cap Weinberger about it. Will you join me while we play your national anthem?"

Just a minute. I want to write down the name of the U.S. Marine helicopter I just flew in on. We could use some of those."

We don't have too many in stock now, your highness."
"We'll take what you've got, and you can send us the rest later."
"Couldn't we wait until the welcoming ceremonies are complet-

"Of course. Forgive me." "Nancy and I are honored you would take time out of your busy schedule to visit us."

"It's my pleasure. I was only saying to the queen last week how much I was looking forward to coming to Washington and meet-ing the man who singlehandedly won the AWACS battle for Saudi

"It was really nothing, your highness. The Saudis are our friends, and if anyone deserved

AWACS, they did." "How much do they cost?" "They're not for sale, your high-

Basque Utility Bombed

The Associated Press SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain two-kilogram (4.4-pound) bomb exploded early Monday in a power station in the Basque town of Ormaiztegui, partly destroying an electric transformer but causing no casualties, officials said. Police blamed the Basque separatist organization ETA.

cause they've kept the price of oil down in OPEC."

"Then how come they raised it two dollars a barrel, and cut back production the day after you persuaded the Senate to give them the

"I'm sorry. I have to come to attention. They're playing the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' "

"That's no excuse. We're your friends too. But if we don't get AWACS, my people will think we're being treated as a third-rate power.

"The AWACS is overrated, your highness."
"Then how come you made such

a big deal of it in Congress?"
"It was a question of pride with the Saudis. Had we refused to sell them, they would have lost face in the Arab world."

"And you don't believe it's a question of face with my govern-ment if you refuse to sell them to

Your highness, if we sell AWACS to every country, the Saudis will decide they're not worth much, and then we'll have to give them something else that no-body in the Middle East has." "You always liked the king of Saudi Arabia more than you liked

"That isn't true, your highness. Didn't we give you 50 F-4 fighter planes on your last visit?" "Every banana republic in South America has F-4 fighter

"Why don't we talk about it at the state dinner we're giving for you tonight?"

"I'd rather eat in my room if you're not going to give me AWACS." "But Nancy has invited 110 people and she had to borrow china from the Hilton Hotel Look, I wasn't supposed to mention it un-

til tomorrow when we met with Al Haig, but how would you like a Stealth bomber for your air force? Can it do more things than an AWACS?"

"It makes an AWACS look like a Mediterranean fruit fly."
"If it's so good how come you didn't give it to the Saudis?" "Because they didn't ask for it."

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Barter Economy Makes a Comeback

California Trade Clubs Foster Return of Cashless Business

By Patrick Lee

Los Angeles Times Service
OS ANGELES — It's becoming a big deal. A Long Beach restaurateur barters meals for bar mirrors, and a Hollywood dentist trades fillings for furniture. When a Beverly Hills realtor recently leased land for an Italian restaurant, he accepted as partial down payment \$25,000 worth of beer, salads

Thousands of businessmen in California have rediscovered barter - the cashless economy in which services are traded for services, goods for goods. And, as with so many trends and fads, what starts in California soon expands across the United States and eventually into foreign countries.

Barter has been around since the first farmer swapped a cow for a sack of grain, and neighbors have long exchanged power drills for lawn mowers over the backyard fence. But modern barter, which involves small businesses and computerized trade clubs, now is a multimillion-dollar sub-economy nationwide. Barter, say its supporters, has emerged in the last 10 years as a viable

alternative to cash. Jerome Strofs, a dentist, has traded rootcanal work and dental checkups for house painting, a television set and a camera.
"Bartering brings me patients to fill the empty spaces in my appointment book," he explains. A trader for a year, Strofs says that barter brings in less than 5 percent of his practice. Nevertheless, he says, "I'm really trading time I would spend reading magazines in my office.

Robert Hazelzet, owner of Mr. Robert's Restaurant in Long Beach, Calif., trades meals for sign painting and coffee supplies, among other things. As a member of two Southern California trade clubs, Hazeizet estimates he transacts \$1,600 worth of business a month through barter. "It gives me extra business I wouldn't otherwise have," he says, and I can turn it over into goods and ser-

vices I might not otherwise buy."

Michael Ames, head of the Trade American Card, which is based near Los Angeles, agrees: "Barter allows you to increase your business while conserving your cash flow."

Simple Principle

The principle is simple: If a shoemaker wants to buy some printing, but is short of cash, he can exchange a \$50 pair of shoes for \$50 worth of printing. Because it costs the shoemaker only \$30 to make the shoes, he saves \$20 while reducing his inventory. Even after he pays sales tax (in cash) and fees, he comes out ahead, say club owners.

That idea seems to be catching on. Trade clubs — organizations that facilitate barter exchanges - have doubled in number in the last year to about 300 nation vide, estimates Joseph Weiss, spokesman for the International Association of Trade Exchanges of Washington, D.C. Weiss adds that trade-club barter transactions in the United States last year amounted to more than \$350 million.

The oldest and largest of the clubs is the Southern California-based Business Exchange, which is known as BX. It was founded 21 years ago by M.J. (Mac) McConnell, a former advertising executive and banker. Although BX lost money for its first nine years, with the advent of computers it has grown into a \$35-million business, with 11,000 members in 55 franchises across the country. McConnell, a silver-haired entrepreneur

sits in his North Hollywood headquarters surrounded by barrered furniture, art works, even an exercise trampoline. Everything down to McConnell's blue suit and silver glasses — resulted from barter.

He explains the concept behind modern trade clubs: "The limiting factor in traditional barter was finding another person who had what you wanted in an equal dollar amount." To overcome that problem, he says, he drew on his banking experience to devise a system of barter credits. The credits are an artificial money, in the form of bank-like checks (Trade American Card uses a Visa-like credit card) that allow for multiple or unequal swaps. "Say a furniture maker needs shoes, but a shoe dealer doesn't want furniture," McConnell goes on. "The shoe store will gladly accept credits in exchange for shoes, and can later apply the credits to take a trip

to Hawaii or to get groceries or to buy tires."
With the credit system, clients of BX can conduct barter exchanges among themselves through a computerized network provided by the club. A merchant in Chicago can deal with one in California, McConnell says. In exchange for the service, BX charges its members an initial fee of \$345, annual dues of \$100 and an 8 percent "buyer's fee" or commission on all exchanges.

McConnell gestures to a foot-thick stack of computer printouts on his desk, representing a single month's exchanges. The size of an exchange can range from the cost of a pizza to half the price of a \$1-million shopping mall, says McConnell. Smaller clubs, like Trade American Card, cover a single region and comprise a few hundred members.

Barter chibs are a good deal for small businessmen, who save their large markup in a trade. But mixing cash and barter credits can help out the auto dealer or wholesaler as well, McConnell suggests. Phil Furst, a real-tor in Beverly Hills, has developed his own "creative financing" to help sell property in a tight market. He leased an Italian restaurant in exchange for a combination of cash and credit. In addition, he says, "Some buyers with a limited amount of cash have used barter credit to move into small duplexes."

Barter does have drawbacks, however. Club members can redeem credits only among themselves. Consequently, a trader might be unable to use all of his credits. "BX

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

credit is not quite as good as cash," McConnell admits. "You can't move 100 percent of your inventory with it and you can't buy everything with it."

For dentist Strofs, "The biggest disadvantage is that you must do research before you buy. You can't just walk down the street; you have to look them up and call them through the BX directory." Additionally, he says, "It's better for services than for goods. It's somewhat inconvenient."

As a result, clients say that they must divide their barter transactions between business and personal swaps, often trading for house painting, plumbing and dental work instead of wholesale goods.

Another drawback is that barter customers might pay more than they bargained for. "To be honest, " says Albert Lavine, a furniture dealer of North Hollywood, "mitially, I found that some dealers were not all that ethical. They might try to exceed the selling price or wouldn't hold to a sale price."

Ames acknowledges that there may be price gougers. He points out that retail traders, whose prices are marked, cannot raise ers, whose prices are market, cannot raise costs for barter. But, he adds, "The contractors must be watched." Ames says that the abuse has waned since his club and others took strong measures to thwart it. Since its founding in 1973, Trade American Card has ousted 200 members for price abuse, Ames

Barter and the IRS

As barter becomes more popular, the Internal Revenue Service has begun dealing with trade clubs to work out taxation of barter income. The IRS, contending that millions of dollars a year are lost because of unreported barter income, is suing several clubs to obtain membership records.

Ames argues that in the last three years, the IRS has conducted close andits of traders and found good compliance with tax laws. He asserts that trade-cinb records of member transactions should remain confidential.

As a compromise, the federation is trying to deal with the IRS to develop a reporting form similar to that used by savings-and-loan customers to report interest income.

BX hopes to expand into international markets in Britain and Australia. McConneil also says he is looking into large corporate trades and consumer barter. To finance his expansion, McConnell recently made BX a public company, trading over the counter.

Smaller clubs, like Ames' Trade American

Card, are banding together to capture the corporate market nationwide, says Weiss. They would like to bargain with large companies to liquidate surplus inventories through the small clubs. Weiss points to these plans as evidence that barter no longer is the "un-

derground economy" it once was.
"With trade clubs, we seem to have hit the right formula," he says. "They are popping up now wherever there are people."



Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg and Karl-Christian of Hapsburg-Lorraine, archduke of Austria, whose engagement was announced Monday, Karl-Christian works as a banker in Brossels. The couple, both of whom are 27, will marry Feb. 6.

PEOPLE: Iran Raid Chief Regrets Aborting of Rescue Plan

Retired Army Col. Charles Beckwith, commander of the aborted raid in April, 1980, to free the American hostages in Iran, says only "two or three" people would have been hurt or killed it his mission had not been called off after three of the mission's helicopters developed mechanical problems. Eight Americans died when a transport plane and a helicopter collided while taking off from the desert 200 miles from Tehran. "After the hostages got back, [we learned] where they all were and their activities, coupled with the security at the embassy. We would have done the job. Absolutely. We just didn't get there," said Beckwith, who now heads Security Assistance Service of Texas Ltd., an anti-terrorist consulting business he started last month.

Italian President Sandro Pertini called the Rome zoo recently to ask after its newest arrival, a quarter-ton elephant given to him by visiting President Omar Bongo of Gabon. Hearing that nobody had thought of a name for the elephant, Pertini told the director to call her Carla — after his wife.

A British vicar, tired of being jilted at the altar, is demanding cash on the barrelhead from those who want to be married at his church. Rev. Samuel Philipott, who now demands a £17.75 (\$33) deposit for would-be brides and grooms, says it's because he's been stood up so many times by couples with second thoughts. "It's not just the cost, it's the wasted time, too," he

Since his kid brother became president, 73-year-old Nell Resean, who lives in Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., has kept his distance from the White House. Washington, is a stinking city weather-wise," he says. The brothers have only seen each other twice since Ronald took office — at the insu-guration and at a birthday party a week later — but they are to meet again at Thanksgiving dinner at the president's ranch in California Neil Reagan says he really didn't want to go and accepted the invitawant to go and accepted the invita-tion only because his sister-in-law, Nancy, twisted his arm.

Former President Jimmy Carter's brother Billy says he hasn't had a drink in almost three-years. "If you had told me three years ago that I could live and he

happy without booze. Id have said. You're crazy," he said, "but. I'm happier than I've ever been." Carter says he also still supports the Arab cause despite the controversies arising from his Libyan connection

Alexandra Issa el-Khoury, president of the Lebanese Red Cross, and Ismael Reyes Icabalceta, president of the Red Cross Society in Nicaragua, received Henry Dunant medals, the Red Cross highest decoration, at an International Red Cross conference in Manila. . . Three geologists from Cambridge University, Dan Peter McKenzie, Drummond Hoyle Matthews and Frederick

John Vine, have been awarded this year's international Balzan prize for their studies on continental drift and a theory for earthquakes.

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